

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Dry sunny spells. Temp. 78-84 (22-24). Tomorrow: Dry sunny spells. Temp. 81-83 (27-29).  
LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 78-84 (26-29). Tomorrow: Dry with sunny periods. Temp. 78-84 (26-29).  
ROME: Sunny. Temp. 81-83 (23-27). Tomorrow: Sunny. Temp. 81-83 (23-27).  
YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 72-80. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 72-80.  
Additional weather page 2.

Austria ..... 8.5  
Belgium ..... 1.5  
Denmark ..... 1.5  
France ..... 1.5  
Germany ..... 1.5  
Great Britain ..... 1.5  
Greece ..... 1.5  
Italy ..... 1.5  
Japan ..... 1.5  
Netherlands ..... 1.5  
Norway ..... 1.5  
Portugal ..... 1.5  
Spain ..... 1.5  
Sweden ..... 1.5  
Switzerland ..... 1.5  
Turkey ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Eur.) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Mideast) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Africa) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Asia) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Latin America) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Europe) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Middle East) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (North Africa) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (South America) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Southeast Asia) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Southwest Asia) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Tropical Pacific) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Western Pacific) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Western Hemisphere) ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military (Worldwide) ..... 1.5

28,182



MELEE IN MOSCOW—Cuban basketball players, in dark uniforms, pummel American players on the floor during a fight yesterday at the World University Games.

### U.S., Cuban Athletes Battle at Moscow Game

From Wire Dispatches  
MOSCOW, Aug. 22.—Swinging wooden chairs, Cuban athletes fought with Americans today on basketball court at the World University Games in a battle that left one man unconscious and two players bloodied.  
The five-minute brawl began 30 seconds before the end of the game—which the U.S. team won, 88-78—when American Tom Burleson and Cuban Juan Domestico fell to the floor in a scramble for the ball. The entire Cuban team ran onto the floor, immediately followed by the Americans.  
Some of the Cubans brought

### Glass, Chairs Injure Three

wooden folding chairs into the brawl, swinging them at the Americans, and U.S. trainer Duane Wolz of Sheboygan, Wis., was knocked unconscious. The Cuban coach, Ernesto Diaz, began chasing American coach Ed Badger and finally knocked him to the floor, kicking him in the stomach. One Cuban player and one American received minor cuts when they fell on glass that had shattered from a bottle that was thrown onto the floor.

The Russian crowd of about 2,000, meanwhile, which had cheered the Cubans during the match, jeered and booed them after the brawl. After order was restored, and the teams walked back onto the court, the crowd yelled, "United States yes, Cuba no."

There were only about five police officers in the gymnasium when the fight began. They made no apparent move to restore order, but game officials finally broke up the fighting. The basketball technical committee called an emergency meeting to discuss the incident. (Continued on Page 13 Col. 3)

### Schmidt Says It Bars Common Policy

## Bonn Assails French Security Role

BONN, Aug. 22 (AP).—Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt today called on France to give up its individual security policy role, arguing that Common Market rules to achieve a political union could harm the West European community's future world role.  
The warning, in a newspaper interview by Mr. Schmidt, a key member of Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet, was seen as a sharp reply to recent French discussions that West Germany was steering away from the Common Market into political neutrality.

Mr. Schmidt told the daily newspaper that the West German government faces increasing competition for world political influence not only from the United States and the Soviet Union, but also from a developing Chinese world power and the Japanese economic giant.  
In this new "power game," the Common Market must understand that it may "miss the chance to adequately safeguard its own interests and play its role unless—and this is the key point—France and the European countries rapidly grow together as a political community," he said.

Common Market leaders agreed at a Paris summit last October to seek European political union by 1980, but Bonn officials have expressed doubt that this goal will be achieved by then.

The West Germans believe that French reluctance to toe a general Common Market line on major foreign policy issues would be mainly to blame for the delay. Mr. Schmidt indicated he believes that French insistence on allowing an independent security policy is a stumbling block toward joining a joint Common Market response to Washington's offer to transfer the U.S.-European relationship over monetary, defense and trade policy.

A joint European security line is not possible unless the French seriously considers whether it is seriously possible and promising, said in the medium and longer term, Mr. Schmidt said.  
French troops do not participate in the North Atlantic Alliance defense of Western Europe and France insists on developing its own nuclear force as an alternative to the U.S. pledge to provide nuclear protection for West European NATO allies. French Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac, whose accusations that West Germany is withdrawing from Europe

triggered indignant denials in Bonn this month, meanwhile came under fire from a senior Foreign Ministry official.

In an article written for the Neue Rhein Zeitung, of Cologne, Under Secretary Hans Apel said Mr. Chirac's defense of the Common Market's present joint agricultural policy is understandable because France "is the main beneficiary" of the system.

"But he does not have the right to cast suspicion on us and our European policy because we are considering modest changes to the European community's agricultural policy," Mr. Apel wrote.

He said West Germany must pay four billion marks daily to support the present system of guaranteed farm prices from which French farmers benefit the most.

"And we find it politically and socially insupportable when the European community produces hundreds of thousands of tons of butter at exorbitant prices which nobody here will buy, which we must then sell with the help of subsidies on the world market," he said.

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### Backs Agnew And Assails Leaks to Press

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP).—President Nixon stoutly defended his actions in the Watergate scandal today, declared the case is "water under the bridge" and said he will not resign but rather will get on with the "people's business."

Standing in the hot California sunshine for 50 minutes as he held his first news conference in five months, the President also voiced confidence in Vice-President Agnew's integrity. He assailed "outrageous leaks" on the investigation involving the Vice-President, said he personally had ordered an investigation of the leaks and would fire anyone found responsible.

But the bulk of the questions asked at the nationally televised news conference held on a parking lot at the Western White House office complex dealt with ramifications of the Watergate scandal.

In responding to the dozen Watergate-related questions, the President:

● Predicted that two former high-ranking aides, H.B. Halde- man and John D. Ehrlichman, would eventually be exonerated for their actions in the case.

● Said he taped conversations of White House meetings and telephone calls because he wanted an accurate record, but agreed that such taping "is not something that particularly appeals to me," and said it wouldn't be done again. Asked whether he would make the taped conversations available if the courts decided he should do so, Mr. Nixon said he would not comment since the matter is still under judicial consideration.

● Insisted he tried to "get the truth out" in the months following the June 1972 bugging of Democratic national headquarters but that until March of this year was told by since-fired White House counsel John W. Dean 3d that there was not a "scintilla of evidence" that anyone on the White House staff was involved.

● Said he indeed would have "blown my stack" if former Attorney General John N. Mitchell had told him the full story of the break-in and cover-up. "Just as I did with Mr. Ziegler the other day," he said.

Reporters broke into laughter as the President indirectly acknowledged how he had given Ronald Ziegler, his press secretary, a hard shove and a barked command to keep reporters away while he was walking into a meeting hall to make a speech in New Orleans.

● Acknowledged he met briefly with U.S. District Judge W. Matthew Byrne Jr. while Judge Byrne was presiding at the Pentagon Papers trial, but said the controversial case was not discussed and that no attempt was made to influence the trial. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### Poison Bees Terrorize Brazil Village

RECIFE, Brazil, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Thousands of poisonous African bees attacked and for eight hours terrorized a town of 13,000 inhabitants near this northeastern state capital.

Screaming residents barricaded themselves in their homes when the bees attacked early Monday morning, the Recife Fire Department said last night.

The bees, stray descendants of a scientific experiment to create a new breed in the 1960s, attacked two schools and the market. They held the town at their mercy until Recife firemen clad in asbestos suits arrived and used flame throwers to wipe out the bees. About 200 residents were treated for stings, including a 78-year-old man who was among three residents on the critical list.



Henry A. Kissinger

William P. Rogers

### At Hearing on White House Tapes

## Cox Questions Integrity of Nixon

By George Lardner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP).—Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox accused President Nixon today of "almost a deceit" in ostensibly leaving the Watergate case to the courts while refusing to produce crucial evidence.

"The executive cannot have it both ways," Mr. Cox maintained at an unprecedented hearing in Federal Court here over Mr. Nixon's refusal to yield tapes of his conversations about the Watergate scandal.

"There's not merely accusation, but there is strong reason to believe that the integrity of the executive office has been corrupted—although the extent of the rot is not yet clear," Mr. Cox said.

If the President intends "to leave it to the courts," the special prosecutor said, "he should leave it to the courts. If he wishes to dismiss the case, if he has the

power to do so, then he should exercise it and the people will know where the responsibility lies."

Mr. Nixon's lawyer, Charles Alan Wright, maintained that the truth about Watergate would come out anyway, "in the ordinary way we have in the courts—through the testimony of witnesses." But he argued that the judicial branch has no power to compel production of the tapes in the face of Mr. Nixon's determination that such a step would cripple the powers of the presidency.

Mr. Wright said that the tapes contain national security information so sensitive that the President "does not feel free even to reveal it to me."

As for doubt about the President's "good judgment" on that point or about his conduct in office, Mr. Wright declared, "there is only one court... and that is a court of impeachment."

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica praised both lawyers at the conclusion of the 2 1/4-hour hearing for "a masterful exposition of the issues" at stake. He said that he hoped to announce a decision next Wednesday.

Mr. Cox acknowledged that the law has long recognized "a qualified privilege" against forced disclosure of "various and incomplete" government policy deliberations and documents.

But he said that no one, not even the President, has "the absolute power to arbitrarily decide on his own say-so" what will be disclosed to the courts, especially in a case involving conversations that apparently were "postponed by criminality."

Pointing out that Mr. Nixon already has waived any claim of executive privilege for the personal recollections of his top aides and advisers about White House involvement in the Watergate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### 7 Named But Not Charged

## Agnew Fund-Raising Committee Indicted

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Seven persons, including a close friend of Vice-President Agnew, were mentioned today but not individually charged in an indictment of a Maryland Republican fund-raising committee on charges of filing fraudulent financial reports.

The indictment was returned yesterday by the Anne Arundel County grand jury, which has been investigating a 1972 "Salute to Ted Agnew" fund-raising party. It was revealed during the Senate Watergate hearings that \$50,000 in President Nixon's re-election campaign funds were used to exaggerate the success of the dinner-held to raise money for the Maryland Republican organization.

State's Attorney Warren Duckett said he persuaded the grand jury to indict the committee and not individuals. Seven persons were mentioned because there were other members of the committee who were not involved in the alleged conspiracy to violate a state election law, Mr. Duckett said.

Bankers Included  
Among those named were Alexander Lankier, chairman of the Maryland Republican party, and J. Walter Jones, a wealthy banker and land developer, who is a close friend of Mr. Agnew.

Also mentioned were Bagden H. Wharton, a senior vice-president of Maryland National Bank, who has been previously indicted on related charges; Mrs. Charles S. Bresler, the wife of one of Mr. Agnew's running mates in the 1968 Maryland gubernatorial election; John Steffey, a realtor; Mrs. Harvey Meyerhoff, wife of

arrangements of the event, was not otherwise involved.

Mr. Duckett also said the court would decide how to mete out any punishment but said none of the individuals named could be held "subject to the penalty clause."

### Man Sought for Nixon Threat Surrenders to Secret Service

TAOS, N.M., Aug. 22 (UPI).—A former New Orleans policeman wanted on a federal warrant for threatening the life of President Nixon surrendered today to Secret Service agents.

The Taos County sheriff, Arthur Trujillo, said Edwin Milcineau Gaudet Jr., 30, gave himself up near a northern New Mexico commune, ending a two-day manhunt by Secret Service agents and sheriff's deputies.

He surrendered several hours after Sheriff Trujillo said the suspect's cousin had met Gaudet and he had agreed to turn him in.

Gaudet, wearing a green shirt and black pants, declined to talk about the charges against him. "I have to talk to my attorney," he said, but then he blurted out: "The government is organized crime, the Pope is head of the Mafia, and I support Angela Davis for President of the United States."

Gaudet, who threw a flaming flag at Mr. Nixon's limousine three years ago, could not be located before the President's visit to New Orleans Monday to address the Veterans of Foreign

Wars convention. The Secret Service also said it was investigating a "possible conspiracy," but emphasized that Gaudet might not be involved.

Mr. Nixon's motorcade was changed from the planned route along downtown Canal Street and there were no incidents during his brief visit.

Gaudet, a bearded, burly man known as "Cat," fled when the agents tried to serve the warrant on him at the commune. A force of agents and police had converged on the area yesterday but suspended the hunt after Gaudet's wife, Judy, and his cousin, Stanley Gaudet, offered to find him.

They biked into the jagged Sangre de Cristo mountains. Mrs. Gaudet told agents her husband could not have threatened the President in New Orleans because he was living with her at the commune at the time the alleged threat was made.

The federal complaint filed a week ago charged that Gaudet entered a drugstore in New Orleans and was overheard to say: "Somebody ought to kill President Nixon." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Security Post To Be Kept By Nominee

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers has resigned effective Sept. 3 and Henry A. Kissinger will be nominated to replace him, President Nixon announced today.

Opening a 30-minute news conference at the Western White House, the President praised Mr. Rogers as "one of the major architects of the administration's very successful foreign policy." He said he announced the resignation "with personal regret."

"As he returns to private life," the President said of the 60-year-old Mr. Rogers, "we will not only miss him in terms of official service but I will because of his having been over the years a close friend and personal adviser."

Mr. Kissinger will retain his post as the President's national security adviser, Mr. Nixon said.

Naturalized Citizen  
It continued by the Senate, he would be the first secretary of state who was not a native-born U.S. citizen since the revolution carry-overs. Mr. Kissinger was born in 1923 at Fuerth, Germany, and is a naturalized American citizen. He came to the United States in 1938.

The President said he hoped the Senate would "more expeditiously" confirm Mr. Kissinger as secretary of state "because of a number of these matters of great importance coming up."

He said some of these matters "might even involve foreign

Editorial comment on "The Rogers Approach" on Page 6.

travel by Mr. Kissinger which will have to be delayed by the Senate delays." Congress is in a mid-term recess until Sept. 4.

Mr. Nixon's job may have been caused by his difficulty in getting approval by the Democratic-controlled Senate of some previous appointments.

Dual Role  
Mr. Kissinger's dual role could be a problem in his relations with Congress. As secretary of state, he would be accountable to the legislators, but as a special assistant to the President, he is able to claim executive privilege.

His personal relations with Congress generally have been good, however.

The President said Mr. Kissinger's holding of the two posts would enable "closer coordination between national security affairs, the NSC [National Security Council], and the State Department."

"This, he said, 'will serve the interest not only of coordination but also of U.S. foreign policy.'"

Mr. Kissinger's "qualifications are well known," the President said. He conducted most of Mr. Nixon's delicate and secret foreign policy negotiations, including those leading to the Vietnam cease-fire agreement and the opening of near-diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, which was preceded by a historic visit to Peking by President Nixon.

Paying tribute to Mr. Rogers, the President said he "can look back on what I think... (is) one of the most successful eras of foreign policy in any administration in history."

"An era in which we ended a war, the longest war in America's history; an era, in addition, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Gustav Better After Surgery

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Sweden's King Gustav VI Adolf, 80, was recovered enough today to read newspapers and receive visitors after yesterday's serious stomach operation.

The king's doctors said he had slept peacefully after the emergency three-hour operation in which part of his stomach was removed to stem hemorrhaging.

The news that he was recovering delighted Swedes who feared yesterday that he was near death. But doctors warned that the situation must still be regarded as serious and the next week would be critical.



## West Berlin Is the Problem

## Brandt's Plan to Visit Prague Doubtful as Talks Break Off

BONN, Aug. 22 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's planned visit to Prague Sept. 6 for the signing of a normalization agreement appeared in doubt today after the breakdown of talks on establishing diplomatic relations

between Czechoslovakia and West Germany.

The Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister, Jiri Goetz, and Under Secretary Paul Frank of the Bonn Foreign Ministry ended a three-day attempt to resolve a dispute over West German diplomatic representation for West Berlin.

A Bonn government spokesman said Mr. Brandt would hold to his promise to cancel his Prague visit unless the dispute were resolved to Bonn's satisfaction before the planned Sept. 6 date. With no date set for new talks between Mr. Frank and Mr. Goetz and with both sides sticking to their positions on West Berlin, observers said the chances that the problem can be resolved in the remaining two weeks appeared to be dwindling.

## Complicated Dispute

Mr. Goetz was returning to Prague by car this afternoon with his delegation after meeting for an hour with the West German group headed by Mr. Frank.

Earlier, Mr. Frank had reported to Mr. Brandt's cabinet on the previous two days of talks. The complicated dispute centers around Bonn's demand that its proposed Prague embassy should be permitted full representation for the interests of West Berlin, 110 miles inside Communist East Germany.

Czechoslovakia is willing to permit representation for individual West Berliners but refuses Bonn's demand for West German consular representation in Prague for West German institutions such as courts of law in West Berlin.

The argument threatens to delay the completion of Mr. Brandt's effort to establish diplomatic relations with the entire Soviet bloc. The same seemingly minor point has halted proposed West German exchanges of ambassadors with Hungary and Bulgaria. There are signs that these two countries are following the Czechoslovak line in a joint stand directed by Moscow.

Czechoslovakia and West Germany last June initiated a normalization treaty providing for mutual cooperation, diplomatic relations and promising to bury the 1938 Munich pact which Hitler had used to partition Czechoslovakia.

The newspaper Pueblo singled out British Labor party leader Harold Wilson and said the British press had labeled him "hypocrite, a hypocrite, stupid and cynical" for his criticism of the deal. "We couldn't agree more," Pueblo said.

Nuevo Diario, a newspaper reported to be close to Laureano Lopez Rodo, the foreign minister, speculated that The New York Times criticism of the deal was part of the battle against the Nixon administration.

## Other Arms Deals

It added that the critics of the deal should not "worry over the arms sold to a nation of peace and in a clear process of liberalization," but look into U.S. arms deals "with Jews and Arabs" and American alliances with non-democratic Asian and African regimes.

Ya, Spain's main Roman Catholic daily, accused The New York Times of "immobilism" toward Spain and frequent "abusive" criticism of Spain.

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## 200 Feared Dead In Mexican Flood

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—More than 200 people are feared to have died in Irapuato, 200 miles northwest of here, in the floods which have devastated large areas of Mexico during the past two weeks, the government said today.

Thousands of refugees are said to be short of food and there have been reports of looting and attacks on supply trucks. Irapuato now appears to have become the focal point of what officials have described as the country's worst floods of this century.

Meanwhile, Hurricane Brenda decreased to a tropical storm as it moved from the Gulf of Mexico across the Yucatan Peninsula yesterday, leaving a trail of wrecked homes and uprooted trees.

## Skylab-2 Films Big 'Bubble' on Surface of Sun

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Scientists on earth examined pictures today taken by the Skylab-2 astronauts of an enormous solar eruption, a phenomenon that might someday reveal how communications signals are bounced off the earth's upper atmosphere.

The scientists studying the eruption, described by an astronaut as a giant "bubble," said the pictures resulted from a "superb response" by the crew and ground controllers.

Investigators called it "the most significant event" recorded during the more than 30 hours of operation of Skylab's telescope assembly.

The astronauts kept a close watch on the sun for any other unusual activity and checked for a leak in their space station's cooling system.

Flight controllers also added another task for the second spacewalk of the mission scheduled for Friday by asking the astronauts to replace six of the nine gyroscopes that keep the ship steady in orbit.



## London Police Find, Defuse 2 More Bombs

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, Aug. 22 (NYT).—A bomb planted in a department store and a booby-trapped book mailed to the Conservative party headquarters here were discovered today before they could do any harm.

Since the weekend, there have been 20 such incidents. The first was the incendiary bomb found in Harrods, the famous Knightsbridge store. Scotland Yard's Special Branch is making intensive inquiries among Irish communities here and in provincial cities.

One theory among detectives is that the bombings were carried out by sympathizers in Britain of the Irish Republican Army, rather than by terrorists who have come over from Ireland.

Scotland Yard, officially refuses to speculate. Another theory is that the British Army is making operations in Ulster so hazardous that young militants have moved to England, where suspicion and precautions in public places are virtually nonexistent.

None of the 13 letter bombs received has exploded. Those examined by experts were powerful enough to kill instantly.

The secretary in the Conservative party who opened the letter today noticed a patch of black on the paperback book inside the envelope. She called for help. Other recipients of letter bombs owe their lives to similar alertness of the bomb-er's design.

One sinister implication is that the bombers had not intended to take lives, but that the letter and first-bomb were warnings that they can reach virtually anywhere. In fact, the bombs in the stores were not placed in the most combustible places available.

However, officials and some army sources in Belfast say that the fire and letter bombs are similar to those used in Ulster. They recall that there the ratio of duds was high at the beginning of the present troubles. The bombings became more effective as the perpetrators became more expert.

The store bombed today was Debenhams and Jones, on Regent Street, where a similar device was found yesterday.



DEADLY MAIL—A police officer in Luton, Bedfordshire, England, places a letter bomb in a reinforced box and then (top) stows the box under a sandbagged shelf while awaiting bomb-disposal experts. Six letter bombs were found by mail sorters in Luton yesterday and disarmed.

## Security for Kissinger Said To Be Boosted After Threats

By Robert C. Toth

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 22.—Increasing threats against Henry A. Kissinger, including those by Arab terrorists, have caused the Secret Service to double his bodyguard in recent weeks, it has been learned.

Mr. Kissinger, a German-born Jew, currently has two agents providing constant protection. Among government officials, only the President and the Vice President are known to have more agents watching them.

The reported boost in security

came while Mr. Kissinger held the post of national security adviser to the President. He retains that post in addition to his appointment today as secretary of state.

The Arab threats against Mr. Kissinger—either to kidnap or kill him—were taken seriously because they were reported by intelligence sources rather than coming over the phone or by mail, it was learned.

The White House, asked about the increased protection, declined comment. "We just don't talk about such matters," Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said yesterday.

No Reasons Given

A Secret Service spokesman would comment only in general terms. "Our security depends on conditions," he said. "I can't get into any reason for increases or decreases in protection, nor how many agents are involved. It's a long-standing policy."

Mr. Kissinger got his first bodyguard in 1970 when an alleged plot to kidnap him was disclosed by the late J. Edgar Hoover, the director of the FBI. An anti-war group, which included several nuns and priests led by Daniel and Philip Berrigan, was reported at the time to be planning to destroy utility lines to disrupt government operations as well as to kidnap Mr. Kissinger.

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## Dutch Save U.S. Airmen

GRONINGEN, the Netherlands, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—A Dutch Air Force helicopter today rescued two U.S. airmen who parachuted into the sea before their Phantom jet fighter, which they were flying from England to West Germany, crashed into the Lauwers Sea, an inland lake.

The airmen were reported to be planning to destroy utility lines to disrupt government operations as well as to kidnap Mr. Kissinger.

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## First Press Conference in 5 Months

## President Backs Agnew, Assaults Leaks

(Continued from Page 1)

made to influence the outcome of the since-dismissed charges. Repeated that he views as "illegal, unauthorized and completely deplorable" the burglary of the office of the psychiatrist of Pentagon Papers figure Daniel Ellsberg by a squad directed by White House aides. He said that under former Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson "burglarizing of this type" took place "on a very large scale," but did not elaborate.

He said his Democratic predecessors at the White House authorized far more wiretaps than he had, and added that he wished wiretaps had detected the plot to assassinate Kennedy, a murder he said followed "a terrible breakdown in our protective security."

The President seemed nervous in the first minute of the press conference, but became calmer as he took the offensive.

He appeared at times to be short of breath. He gripped the podium and betrayed pent-up anger as he determined to take the offensive against newsmen who had been stirring up Watergate questions for months.

The news conference was held as part of Mr. Nixon's campaign to overcome the Watergate scandal impact on his administration. As he fielded questions, the President himself shifted to foreign and domestic issues.

The fact that the first 30 minutes of questioning was devoted exclusively to Watergate "shows you how consumed I am" with the scandal rather than the "business of the people," Mr. Nixon said.

Examine the Record

"Years from now," he added, when historians examine the record of his administration they will see on foreign and domestic issues that it "deserves high marks rather than low marks."

"No, I shall not resign," the President declared. He added that he will "use every day of those 3 1/2 years" left in his term "trying to get the people of the United States to recognize, whatever mistakes we have made, in the long run this administration" made the world safer for their children and made their lives better at home.

He made critical reference to the "constant barrage" of news media reports on the Watergate scandal, then declared: "Watergate is an episode I deeply deplore. If I were running the campaign rather than trying to run the country and particularly the foreign policy of the country it would never have happened."

When Mr. Nixon was asked whether he still considers Mr. Haldean and Mr. Ehrlichman as among "the finest public servants" he had ever known—words of praise he used in announcing their resignations from the White House staff on April 30—Mr. Nixon said he does.

"As all the facts come out... when they have an opportunity to have their case tried in the courts," he predicted, "they will be exonerated."

Supports Haldean

The President said Mr. Haldean's testimony on the key March 21 White House meeting was accurate. He then proceeded to recall what took place at that meeting, giving this account: "Mr. Dean reported that one of the Watergate defendants was attempting to blackmail the White House, threatening to disclose national security matters unless he was paid \$120,000."

Mr. Nixon said he told Mr. Dean that it was obvious the plan would not "have any chance."

Soviet Prize to Defector

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Boris Ponomarev, the former British nuclear physicist who defected to the Soviet Union 33 years ago, yesterday was awarded the Soviet Union's highest decoration, the Order of Lenin, on his 60th birthday for his contribution to science.

Asked by reporters for comment on the Watergate affair, Mr. Ponomarev, a former attorney general who is known to have been dismayed over Watergate, responded:

"I believe it is important for the United States not to become so obsessed with security matters

to succeed unless the men were given executive clemency and that we can't give clemency." He said he also told Mr. Dean that "while we could raise the money, the indicated answer to my question it would probably take a million dollars over four years—the problem was how do you get money to them..." Mr. Nixon recalled. He then said that he told Mr. Dean: "John, it's wrong. It won't work. We can't give clemency. We've got to get this story out."

The President's account of the crucial meeting paralleled what he had said earlier, adding some new details, and conflicted with Mr. Dean's testimony that Mr. Nixon said that raising the million dollar fund "would be a problem."

Mr. Nixon also said that the press, some politicians and members of the broadcast industry wanted to see him "fall."

He took all the questions, although he sometimes manipulated the answers. Mr. Nixon did not lose his poise and, instead, bantering with reporters after the meeting as he sometimes does, walked away with Mr. Ziegler who had been standing at his side.

Cox Questions Nixon Integrity Over Refusal to Yield Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Cox said that the tape recordings of their conversations with the President were "critical" to resolving their conflicting accounts.

But the White House, Mr. Cox protested, seems to be saying that the privilege can be waived for evidence "only so long as it is open to the defects of lying."

The tapes at stake involve nine of the President's discussions with top White House aides and campaign advisers, stretching from June 30, 1972—three days after discovery of the break-in and bugging at Democratic party headquarters here—to April 15, 1973, when ousted White House counsel John W. Dean 3d quoted Mr. Nixon as acknowledging a previous discussion of executive clemency for one of the Watergate conspirators.

In another development, the

White House yesterday provided Mr. Cox with a special file of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.—a request it was made more than a month ago.

A spokesman for Mr. Cox said that a member of the press, some politicians and members of the broadcast industry wanted to see him "fall."

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The ITT investigation came on allegations that the Justice Department settled the three-trust cases against ITT in 1972 in exchange for the corporate promise of a \$400,000 contribution to the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Kissinger Named to Replace Rogers as Secretary of State

(Continued from Page 1)

In which we began to build a structure of peace particularly involving the two great powers, the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union, where before there had been nothing but ugly and at some times very difficult confrontations.

He said that as Mr. Rogers, who will retain his old law firm, "looks back on his years [in government], he can be very proud that he was one of the major architects of a very successful foreign policy."

Mr. Rogers, the President said, had wanted to leave his post at the end of the first Nixon administration, but "he agreed to stay on" because of international problems.

The last original member of Mr. Nixon's cabinet, Mr. Rogers has been removed for months to be on the way out. There also have been reports that he was under consideration for the next Supreme Court vacancy or that he would be named to the long-vacant post of U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Rogers has knocked down the rumors of a Supreme Court appointment or a Moscow ambassadorship.

Other reports said that the President was not pleased with Mr. Rogers's performance as secretary of state, that he preferred a more "dynamic" person. These reports came against the much-publicized activities of Mr. Kissinger, a key figure in virtually all of Mr. Nixon's foreign policy breakthroughs.

Washington officials critical of Mr. Rogers said privately that the secretary's comments on Watergate at a news conference here Monday were the "last straw" as far as the President was concerned.

Asked by reporters for comment on the Watergate affair, Mr. Rogers, a former attorney general who is known to have been dismayed over Watergate, responded:

"I believe it is important for the United States not to become so obsessed with security matters

think extreme caution should be exercised before laws are violated in the name of national security."

This comment cannot be pleased President Nixon, who has televised Watergate speedily week after referred to "national security matters" which he said were "involved in my effort to stop massive leaks of vital diplomatic and military secrets."

Moreover, Mr. Rogers's Monday he did not approve of so-called dual reporting system involved in concealing from the nation the 1969-70 bombing of Cambodia, ordered by President Nixon. He said: "In fact, I know nothing about it."

Mr. Rogers had been President Eisenhower's attorney general from 1957 to 1961. During Eisenhower's administration, Mr. Rogers, the Vice President at the time, became close friends.

After he left government, Rogers became a member of law firm of Royall, Kline, Rogers and Wells, with offices in New York, Washington, Paris. In 1965, he was named by President Lyndon B. Johnson to be a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assembly. In 1967, he was the representative to the UN.

Mansfield Uneasy About Dual Role

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, said today he was disturbed about the dual role that President Nixon plans to give Henry Kissinger.

He said the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would like to clear up Mr. Kissinger's as both Secretary of State and presidential adviser on national security.

Sen. Mansfield told news that "I am disturbed about that relationship. It brings in question of executive privilege and that will have to be cleared up."

ON THE COMMUNE—Armed deputies search the foothills at a New Mexico commune for Edwin M. Gaudet, charged in New Orleans with threatening the life of President Nixon. Later, the suspect, accompanied by his wife, surrendered to the Secret Service.

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## Maryland Conservative Wins House Seat in Special Vote

By Ben A. Franklin

EASTON, Md., Aug. 22 (AP)—An aggressive young conservative Republican, State Sen. Robert E. Bauman, last night was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives, defeating an old-line Democrat, Frederick C. Malkus, 60, also a Maryland state senator.

The special election was the first seriously contested race for a congressional seat since the Watergate scandals began to unfold last spring.

Complete unofficial returns from all 218 polling places in the Chesapeake Bay-area district showed that the tally was Mr. Bauman, 26,941, and Mr. Malkus, 25,551.

Mr. Bauman, 36, claimed victory at a celebration at the Tidewater Inn here. His victory speech was interrupted by telephone calls, including one from Vice-President Agnew, but not from President Nixon.

Mr. Bauman plainly sought to make his victory seem a repudiation of critics of the Watergate affair.

"Those who feel you can convict persons without evidence in the press have a rude awakening coming," he said.

"If Watergate had been a big issue in a two-to-one Democratic district, I would have lost the election," Mr. Bauman said. "I can only conclude that Watergate is not the issue nationally that some people think it is."

But it appeared that only about 17 percent of the 309,590 voting-age residents of Maryland's sprawling First Congressional District had bothered to go to the polls during a rainy election day.

Nonpartisan disgust with politics in general, rather than any sign of a strong anti-Watergate trend, thus appeared to be a



QUADRUPLE JEOPARDY—It could be that the driver of this car, parked in the midst of four "no parking" signs in Paris, found four tickets when he returned.

## U.S. Planning To Shut More Bases in '74 Despite Scandal, Laird Says, Nixon Still Has Hopes on Bills

By John Herbers

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP)—Mervyn R. Laird, known for his role in the Watergate scandal, said today that the Pentagon's legislative proposals in Congress, but he said the White House has hopes of early passage of some major administration bills, notably special revenue-sharing for education, which has been considered dead.

In a wide-ranging interview with a small group of reporters at the Western White House, the President's chief adviser on domestic affairs also made these points:

- He does not agree with President Nixon that the bombing of Cambodia in 1969 was not secret. As then secretary of defense, he supported the secrecy, and still does, he said. But he could not support the falsification of records, which he attributed to an improper reporting system. Mr. Nixon, in a speech in New Orleans on Monday, said the raids were not secret because the appropriate members of Congress were informed at the time.
- He insisted that his advice to Rep. John B. Anderson, R., Ill., to refrain from speaking out on the federal investigation of Vice-President Agnew's financial affairs was in no way an attempt to prevent the truth from coming out. Mr. Agnew, he said, had told the Vice-President as much and that Mr. Agnew understood there were no hard feelings.

According to Needs

Mr. Laird said the Watergate case has hurt the administration's legislation because "those legislators who have been working on other areas . . . are not hearing too much from their constituents about these major problems. The Congress reacts according to the needs and demands of the constituents."

Now, however, members of Congress are beginning to hear from their constituents on a number of issues, and the administration has hopes of securing passage soon of legislation to consolidate grants for community development, the foreign trade bill, the creation of an independent corporation for legal services, the education bill and others, he said.

On the Cambodian bombing, Mr. Laird said he fully supported keeping the bombing secret, for diplomatic reasons, but added: "There is a difference between

## Mrs. Liddy Hails Her Husband, His Silence as a 'Political POW'

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mrs. G. Gordon Liddy says that she considers her husband a "hero" for refusing to talk about his part in the Watergate burglary.

"I don't know if he ever intends to try to explain himself," she says in the September issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, "even when he gets out of prison."

"But I do know that he feels he is serving his country by sitting in jail and saying nothing. He has compared himself to a captured soldier who gives only his name, rank and serial number."

Mrs. Liddy also denied reports that "Gordon is being paid not to talk" and claimed that her earnings as a teacher are the family's sole support. The Liddys have five children, ranging in age from 9 to 14, at home in a Washington suburb.

Liddy pleaded guilty in the June 17, 1972, break-in at the Democratic National Committee offices and began serving a 30-year prison sentence last Jan. 30. He has refused to give any evidence about the case.

"I can't see why people have a hard time understanding what motivates a man like Gordon to take all he has and keep quiet," Mrs. Liddy wrote. "He is simply following his own code. Unlike so many who have appeared on television at the Watergate hearings, Gordon is at peace with himself."

She said that the "children have never wavered in their conviction that their father is doing the right thing. To them, he is a political prisoner of war."

Mrs. Liddy said that her car has a bumper sticker saying "Welcome home POWs" and "I intend to leave it there until we welcome home our own POW."

## Middlemen Get Most of Food Profits in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Americans spent \$116.2 billion last year on farm-grown food of which \$77.2 billion went to middlemen, the Agriculture Department said today.

Farmers collected a record \$39 billion as their share of food expenditures in 1972, the department said. Two-thirds of the \$8.5-billion increase in food spending last year compared with 1971 went to farmers, it said.

In all marketing charges for getting food from farms to grocery store checkout counters rose \$1.8 billion last year, the department said in a report on marketing and transportation of food produced on U.S. farms.

## Moral Issue of Watergate Trails Kopechne Death in Poll

NEW YORK (NYT)—Kevin P. Phillips and Albert Sindinger report that a nationwide telephone survey has found that most Americans think "the drowning of Mary Jo Kopechne at Chappaquiddick" was "more morally reprehensible" than "the bugging of the Democratic National Committee" at Watergate.

The survey of 2,238 people between July 20 and 27 also found that more of them cited the Chappaquiddick incident than the Watergate bugging in a survey conducted by Sindinger & Co., of Swarthmore, Pa.

It was devised by Mr. Sindinger, the company's president, and Mr. Phillips, Mr. Sindinger's financial and political opinion analyst who had been a favorite poll-taker of Charles W. Colson, a former counsel to President Nixon. Mr. Phillips is the author of "The Emerging Republican Majority."

In the survey, interviewers asked several comparative questions about Watergate—which cited only the bugging—and the July 18, 1969, accident at Chappaquiddick Island, Mass., where Miss Kopechne was drowned in an automobile that had been driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.

In response to the question, "Between Watergate and Chappaquiddick, in your opinion, which concerns you most?" a total of 40 percent cited Chappaquiddick, 37 percent named Watergate, 16 percent said they were equally concerned about both, 4 percent said they "didn't know," and 3 percent declined to answer.

Interviewers then asked: "Which action do you yourself feel is the more morally reprehensible, which is worse—the drowning of

## Suspected Chief in Heroin Traffic Arrested in U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI)—An Italian, expelled from Mexico as an undesirable, was arrested by federal narcotics agents Monday night on heroin smuggling charges when his plane landed in Houston, Texas.

The U.S. Attorney's office in Brooklyn said the defendant, (Pino) Catania, 39, was the so-called "Mexican connection" who acted as the middleman between major American and Canadian importers and the original suppliers in France.

According to assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Puccio, an indictment secured yesterday charges Catania with smuggling 170 kilos of heroin into the United States and Canada. Mr. Puccio estimated that the 170 kilos have a street value of \$85 million.

Catania, who operated a custom shirt shop called "Le Duc" in Mexico City, was declared an undesirable citizen yesterday by the Mexican government and put aboard a plane for Italy—the country of his birth.

## 3 Bomb Blasts Jolt Cyprus; No Injuries

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Three bombs exploded here last night, destroying two cars and badly damaging a bookshop, but causing no injuries.

The bookshop is owned by the brother of a Communist deputy in the House of Representatives. Observers believe the explosion could have been prompted by last week's proposals by the Communist party, calling for full cooperation with all parties and organizations which support the president, Archbishop Makarios. The archbishop is opposed by the underground organization of Gen. George Grivas, who supports union with Greece.

## Blast Ends Test Of F-15 Engine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—An engine being developed for the Air Force's new F-15 fighter jet ran into new troubles yesterday when a model blew off its rear section during a critical endurance test.

This was the tenth mishap this year in ground tests of the new engine and came only 18 hours from completion of a 150-hour endurance test.

The Defense Department is restricting the amount of money that can be paid out in the F-15 program until a series of engine difficulties have been cleared up.

## Berkeley Voters Unseat Militant

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP)—Black militant D'Army Bailey lost a battle last night to keep his city council seat by 7,000 votes in a recall election.

With all 187 precincts reporting, 18,569 voters approved the recall while 11,548 opposed it.

Mr. Bailey was elected to a four-year term two years ago. Voters, also given a choice of a replacement for Mr. Bailey if he was recalled, elected liberal William B. Rumford Jr., 39.

Black leaders of the drive to unseat Mr. Bailey called him a racist and an obstructionist.

## Judge Orders Mental Tests in Houston Slayings

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (UPI)—A district judge overruled defense protests today and ordered psychiatric examinations for two young men facing murder charges for their roles in the worst mass murder in the United States this century.

Judge William M. Hatten entered the order for examinations for Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, and David Owen Brooks, 18, who appeared before him yesterday.

The Harris County grand jury indicted Henley and Brooks last week in three of the sex-torture slayings of 27 young men linked to suspected mass slayer Dean A. Corll.

Henley has told police he killed Corll at a sex and paint-sniffing party Aug. 8 to prevent Corll from sexually abusing and killing him.

Charles Owen Melder, representing Henley, and Ted Musick, Brooks's attorney, objected to the judicial order requested by Harris County District Attorney Carol S. Vance.

"I haven't had time to have an in-depth interview with my client," Mr. Melder said. "I don't know what he wants to plead."

Mr. Musick specifically objected to the court ordering the psychiatric examinations which will be conducted by experts hired by the county.

## Dying Soviet Satellite Lights Up Sky in U.S.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 22 (AP)—The North American Air Defense Command reported today that a Soviet communications satellite disintegrated on re-entry into the earth's atmosphere last night in the sky over Great Bend, Kan.

Residents in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma telephoned weather bureaus, airports and newspaper offices to inquire about a bright object after it flashed across the sky from southwest to northeast.

Canadian Maj. Dale Northrop said that NORAD had predicted the re-entry and that there was nothing unusual about it.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

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## 5 Injured in Chile by Bombs Thrown at Stores, Embassy

SANTIAGO, Aug. 22 (AP).—Terrorists hurled homemade bombs today at the North Korean Embassy and at several stores and homes in strike-troubled Santiago.

Five persons were wounded in shooting incidents, officials said, and one woman was reported injured in a bombing. The incidents followed street violence yesterday that was the worst outbreak in a month-long transportation strike that has crippled distribution of consumer goods in the Chilean economy, already troubled as a result of President Salvador Allende's programs to turn Chile Socialist.

Eight bomb attacks were reported before dawn today. The

devices, hurled from passing vehicles, smashed plate glass windows and splintered doorways. A woman was struck in the legs by fragments from a bomb thrown at the home of Francisco Padin, parliamentary secretary for Mr. Allende's Socialist party.

At the North Korean Embassy, officials said that a bomb was hurled into the grounds and caused some damage, but no one was hurt. The embassy, in a suburban mansion surrounded by high walls, asked the Chilean Foreign Ministry to arrange a special police guard.

Tension has been high over the long transportation strike and strike-connected anti-government activity by opponents of Mr. Allende's programs.

### Allende Blames Fascists

For more than five hours yesterday, hundreds of youthful leftists and anti-Marxists demonstrated in streets surrounding the National Congress, battling with fists, clubs and guns.

Mr. Allende later told cheering supporters from his balcony at the presidential palace that "Fascists and lumpen" were to blame for the violence. Lumpen means a degraded section of the proletariat.

Transportation leaders, meanwhile, reported that settlement of their nationwide strike was moving toward resolve. Trucks have been striking since July 26 and have been joined by most bus and taxi owners.

The transport leaders said that the remaining stumbling block was the government's balking at dissolving Mopare, the patriotic reconstruction movement—a trucking system set up by the state to compete with the private confederation of truck owners.

The truckers want guarantees that they will not be nationalized under Mr. Allende's socialization program.

## Pope Weighs A Return to Latin Liturgy

ROME, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI today said he was considering the return to traditional Latin and Gregorian chant in the Roman Catholic liturgy.

"Many have asked that for all nations the Latin and Gregorian chant of the Gloria, the Credo, the Sanctus and the Agnus Dei be preserved," he said, referring to parts of the mass, during a general audience at his summer residence near here. "God wish that it may be so. We must study how."

The Pope's remarks indicated a possible reversal of church policy since the Vatican Council of 1962-1965. At that time, the use of modern languages instead of Latin in the liturgy was approved.

## GERMAN LADY

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HOME—A Cambodian boy peers from a freight car, one of many being used at Phnom Penh to house thousands of refugees from the fighting in the countryside.

## U.S. to Aid Hospital Bombed in Error

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 21 (AP).—The U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, Emory C. Swank, today signed an agreement here which pledged U.S. aid to help rebuild a hospital in the naval base town of Neak Luong, which B-52 bombers devastated by mistake on Aug. 6.

Mr. Swank said the United States will provide \$400,000 for the rebuilding of the hospital and \$700,000 worth of equipment. He said that the United States also will pay compensation to relatives of those killed in the bombing. The official casualty count was 145 killed and 280 wounded, and the U.S. payments are expected to total between \$65,000 and \$90,000.

The bombing error was one of five during the weeks before the Aug. 15 cutoff date for U.S. military activity in Indochina. One of the mistakes was reported to have been made by the Cambodian Air Force.

Phnom Penh had another quiet night, but continued skirmishing

was reported in Prek Pao and Set Bo, on Highway 30, about 40 miles southeast of the capital. A communiqué said government forces were continuing offensive operations to block enemy infiltrations in the area.

Reinforcements arrive. The Cambodian command also said the garrison at Kompong Cham, the country's third largest city, 50 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, has been reinforced and troops were moving against insurgent forces menacing the provincial capital.

A senior U.S. official in Phnom Penh predicted that the insurgents would launch an attack on the Cambodian capital "in the coming weeks and certainly in the coming months."

But Prince Norodon. Sihanouk, the ousted Cambodian chief of state, told foreign newsmen in Peking that the Communist-led Khmer Rouge would not attack the capital until the dry season, "some time between

next December and May of next year."

The Cambodian Army deployed U.S. howitzers on the southern defense line of Phnom Penh and the army commander, Maj. Gen. Soethene Fernandez, said his forces have been strengthened with U.S. artillery and armored personnel carriers.

Thai newsmen who were flown to the capital as guests of the government said that in a meeting with President Lon Nol, he told them that neighboring countries would support his regime if the capital was threatened. He did not name the countries. The Thai said Foreign Minister Long Boret called for "more military aid and equipment" from the United States.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon command reported Viet Cong attacks west and northwest of Kontum and claimed 20 Communist troops were killed. A government infantryman was reported wounded.

## Coup Attempt May Hinder Laos Settlement

By Thomas W. Lippman

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 22 (WP).—The prospects for an early conclusion of the negotiations for a political settlement in Laos appear to have faded in the aftermath of Monday's unsuccessful right-wing coup.

The pro-Communist Pathet Lao today declared the negotiations at an "impasse" and indicated they might raise the number of troops whose stationing in Vientiane they are demanding as a security measure.

Sources directly involved in the talks on the government side reported that the coup attempt has brought warnings to Premier Souvanna Phouma from rightist generals and politicians that they might not continue to support him if he makes any further concessions.

Both Petray, official spokesman for the Pathet Lao delegation here, told a press conference that the coup attempt was part of an effort by the "ultra reactionaries of the right" to sabotage the agreement that the Pathet Lao said last month was imminent. He accused the United States and Thailand of supporting the coup, though he offered no direct evidence, and accused the government's negotiators of reopening questions that had already been settled.

### Restraint Cited

Until the press conference, which took place today in a tin-roofed, wooden shed on the Pathet Lao compound next to a crowded market, optimists in the U.S. mission here and on the government side had been talking hopefully of the restraint the Pathet Lao were said to be showing in their comments on Monday's events. Mr. Petray, however, spoke in strong terms of America's "neo-colonialist designs in Laos" and said Pathet Lao officials at their mountain capital of Sam Neua were evaluating their negotiating position anew.

Sources involved in the negotiations on the government side said today that there was a substantial list of issues on which the talks were stalled even before the coup attempt and that no breakthrough was in sight.

Most of the points involved details of the stationing of troops in Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang but some were said to be issues of principle. The most important was said to



UNDER GUARD—A Laotian government soldier guards a rebel captured after the abortive coup in Laos on Monday.

be a Pathet Lao demand that they be given at least a share of control over government held airports and over national immigration police.

### Thailand Hunts Rebels

BANGKOK, Aug. 22 (AP).—Thai authorities are combing the Bangkok area for right-wing Laotian rebels who fled back to Thailand after their coup attempt

failed Monday. Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn said today. He said they would be punished severely if caught. He told newsmen he regretted that the coup attempt had been launched from Thailand and added that the Thai government is keeping close watch on Laotian exiles living in this country and restricting their movements to avert any further interference in Laotian affairs.

## Freed Greek Tells of Torture During 5-Year Imprisonment

By Bernard D. Nossiter

ATHENS, Aug. 22 (WP).—Pale and trembling, Alexandros Panagoulis last night told of a five-year ordeal of torture and solitary confinement in a military prison here.

He was one of about 300 persons released yesterday as President George Papadopoulos began honoring his pledge to free his regime's political prisoners. In an interview at his mother's home in an Athens suburb, Mr. Panagoulis said he was beaten with fists and a wire whip and received assaults on his genitals. Mr. Panagoulis is said to have been singled out for the most severe treatment because he tried to assassinate Mr. Papadopoulos in a bomb plot five years ago.

"It is impossible for a reasonable person to believe what they did to me," Mr. Panagoulis, who is 34, said.

"For the first four or five days after I was arrested, I was tied to a bed in my underwear and beaten continuously with fists by police and military officers."

### Displayed Scars

He rolled up his jersey to display scars on his chest and back. These, he said, were souvenirs of the wire whip personally wielded by the regime's most notorious torturer, the recently promoted Lt. Col. Theodore Theophylou-nakos.

Mr. Panagoulis, a thin, smallish man with bushy eyebrows and a thick black mustache, told his story through an interpreter, one of half a dozen family friends who sat grim-faced as Mr. Panagoulis talked with vigorous gestures.

Most of the torture took place, he said, before his trial in the military police prison near the American Embassy. He said that his jailers blocked his mouth and throat until he blacked out; that they burned his fingers and forearms with cigarette butts and suspended him by chains from a ceiling for up to 60 minutes, seven times daily.

Once, Mr. Panagoulis said, he fell from his chains and grabbed a glass to throw at his tormentors. But an officer stepped on his hand, he said, crushing the glass inside it. Mr. Panagoulis no longer can bend the little finger of his right hand.

In an effort to make him reveal any fellow-plotters, he said, that his captors inserted a needle into his penis and officers heated the metal with their cigarette lighters.

### Sentenced in 1968

Mr. Panagoulis was sentenced to death in November, 1968, but Mr. Papadopoulos commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Mr. Panagoulis said that he was put into a cell, three yards by two yards, in the Royal Military Prison, 10 miles north of Athens. During his first six months there, he said, he was forced to lie on his stomach, day and night, with his hands handcuffed behind his back.

He twice tried to escape, and his younger brother, Stasios, is still in prison for attempting to help him.

The hardest thing to bear, he said, "was the absolute confinement in my large tomb." Only his mother was allowed to visit

him, and there were five-month periods without seeing anyone but his jailers, he said. Mr. Panagoulis' father, a retired lieutenant colonel, died in 1970 without ever seeing his son after his trial.

Mr. Panagoulis said that he has no regrets about his attempt to kill Mr. Papadopoulos. "I destroyed the legal government, he abolished the liberties of the people," Mr. Panagoulis said. He insisted that he never despaired of emerging alive, "because I wanted to come out and continue the struggle."

Mr. Panagoulis was studying civil engineering here at the Polytechnic Institute, but dropped out after the 1967 coup. He does not expect to return to school. "I will continue fighting," he said sternly. "I think I will be put back in jail." But first he hopes to publish a book he said he wrote in prison on paper he stole in his toilet. Its title is "The Ridiculous Colonel, Scenes of Rejoicing."

Mr. Panagoulis was one of a man condemned to life imprisonment who were released yesterday. The scenes outside the jail that opened their doors were of tearful rejoicing. Women had been waiting since dawn to greet sons and husbands with parcels, babies, flowers, tears and embraces.

Among those freed were John Pasmazoglou, an internationally distinguished economist and former deputy governor of the Bank of Greece, and Evangelos Averoff, once foreign minister in a conservative government.

Contrary to initial expectations, the 56 naval officers accused of planning a counter-coup in May, all were released under the new amnesty that Mr. Papadopoulos announced to mark his inauguration Sunday as Greece's first president. The only penalty they are likely to suffer is "dismissal from the service."

### 50 More Released

ATHENS, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Greece released another 50 political prisoners today under an amnesty granted by President Papadopoulos.

A judicial official said the 50 with the 300 released yesterday all those who had benefited from the amnesty had been freed.

Still held in Royal Prison was the brother of Mr. Panagoulis, Stasios, 26, jailed for four and a half years last January for subversive activities against the regime, and to four years and months for trying to dodge military service.

The first charge came under the provisions of the amnesty, but the sentence for trying to evade military service was described by officials as a disciplinary offense by a military unit and not included in the amnesty.

However, his lawyers were studying ways of applying for his release.

A pro-government newspaper said today that the president announced another amnesty. 1974, for Greeks living abroad who have been blacklisted by the government for campaigning against the regime. Among them are actresses Melina Mercouri and Irene Pappas.

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## Soviet, Czech Centers Are Shut by Iraq

### Move Seen Reflecting Anger at Moscow Tie

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (AP).—Iraq, the Soviet Union's No. 1 ally in the Arab world, was reported today to have closed the Soviet and Czechoslovak cultural centers in Baghdad.

The Beirut newspaper Al Anwar, which reported the 3-week-old closure, said that the Socialist Baath party government of President Ahmed Hassan Bakr had not given a reason.

When Soviet and Czechoslovak diplomats sought an official explanation, an Iraqi Foreign Ministry official told them, "would you allow us to open Iraq cultural centers in your countries?" ended the conversation, Al Anwar said in a dispatch from Baghdad.

The newspaper said, however, that the move reflected Iraq's disillusionment with Moscow's efforts to strengthen its ties with Iraq, which is Iraq's foe in the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

Shortly before closure of the centers, Al Anwar said, the Soviet government officially expressed to Baghdad the Kremlin's "particular dissatisfaction" with Iraq's propaganda war against Iran.

The Kremlin move made the Iraqi regime feel that the Soviet Union measures cooperation with and support of Iraq only within the context of Moscow's international interests, Al Anwar reported. "This has driven Iraq to reciprocate."

"The affair has made the Iraqi government realize that countries of the third world should rely more on themselves and give the big powers just as much as these powers give them," Al Anwar said. Iraq is one of the biggest Arab recipients of Soviet economic and military assistance and, last year, signed a 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

## Iraqi-Kuwait Accord

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Iraq and Kuwait agreed today to strengthen cooperation aimed at keeping the Persian Gulf free of foreign intervention and ambitions, the Iraqi News Agency said.

The agency quoted the text of a joint communiqué, issued at the end of three days of talks in Baghdad conducted by Kuwait Premier and Crown Prince Sheikh Jaber Ahmad Sabah. Prince Sabah returned to Kuwait today, carrying a message from President Bakr for Kuwait ruler Sheikh Sabah Salem.

## Pakistan, India Meet on POWs; Some Hope Seen

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Indian and Pakistani negotiators met again today on problems remaining from the 1971 war, but failed to reach agreement.

Another, and possibly the final, meeting will be held tomorrow. The talks began on Saturday.

The leader of the Pakistani delegation, Asif Ahmed, said today: "We are considering various alternatives which will carry us to a settlement."

His remarks were seen as giving more hope for a solution. Yesterday, the talks appeared to be deadlocked. It is understood that India consulted Bangladesh and the Pakistani delegation was in touch with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto before today's session.

The talks center on an Indo-Bangladesh proposal made in April, proposing a three-way exchange of the 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war, 200,000 Bengalis in Pakistan and 260,000 non-Bengalis stranded in Bangladesh. The 1971 war between Pakistan and India resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

Pakistan today released 48 Bengalis, including 12 servicemen and 36 women and children. They were sent to India, where they were met at the Wagah checkpoint in the Punjab by a Bangladesh official. India returned to Pakistan a civilian and a prisoner of war, Lt. Col. Aijaz Mohammed.

## British Developing a Vaccine on Mental-Retardation Virus

By Lawrence K. Altman

LONDON, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Two British researchers have developed an experimental vaccine against a common viral disease that is considered an important cause of mental retardation throughout the world.

The vaccine now needs confirmation from injections into a larger trial group before it can be licensed for routine use in this country, the United States and elsewhere.

In experiments involving medical students, the vaccine proved both safe—no more than a minor muscle ache occurred at the injection site—and effective because it stimulated the body's immune system to produce the desired protective substances.

Dr. Stephen D. Elek and Dr. Harold Stern, who developed the vaccine at St. George's Hospital here, said in an interview that they hoped the British government's Medical Research Council, which funded a major portion of the research, would begin the larger trial within a year. Comparative studies on a large number of adolescent girls, some of whom receive the vaccine and others who get a dummy, should provide conclusive proof of the vaccine's protective benefits, the doctors said.

No Therapy Known

The disease, called cytomegalovirus infection, is one for which no specific therapy exists.

Cytomegalovirus probably has inflicted damage on humans for hundreds of years, but it was only at the beginning of this century that pathologists first described the disease.

Cytomegalovirus particles, called inclusions, are produced in the nuclei of the cells that swell as a result of the infection in many of the body's organs.

In the 17 years since American scientists discovered the causative virus, doctors have learned that cytomegalovirus produces its greatest damage during pregnancy when mothers pass the virus to the fetus in the womb. In its most severe form, the virus causes natural abortions and kills newborns from brain and liver damage.

About one baby in 300 is born with congenital cytomegalovirus infection. Some show a minor illness at birth. But the great majority of the babies with congenital cytomegalovirus infection

## Sickle-Cell Anemia Study On Athletes

By Nancy Hicks

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—At least 38 black football players in the National Football League carry the trait for sickle cell anemia, a hereditary blood disorder that causes malformation of red blood cells and results in the clogging of blood vessels.

The finding was based on a study of 579 of 588 black professional football players on 20 of the 26 teams in the league.

Dr. John R. Murphy, who conducted the study and reported his results in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, sought to test the prevalence of the trait in blacks engaged in a stressful occupation.

Dr. Murphy, of Case Western Reserve University, concluded that the sickle cell trait was not detrimental to the development of athletic ability. The findings and the comments in an accompanying editorial seek to put into perspective the potential physical threat in having the trait for sickle cell anemia, rather than the disease itself.

Even some black politicians tried to have blacks with the trait excluded from the armed forces. These efforts were based on documented reports that some people with the trait have become ill, even though most have no symptoms at all.

The suggestion to exclude carriers of the trait from the armed forces prompted a study by the National Academy of Science, which was released some weeks ago. It concluded that soldiers with the sickle cell trait had no limitations in activity except as pilots and copilots, the editorial in the medical journal reports. This one exception was made because high altitudes have been known to cause a physical crisis for some carriers of the trait.



Drs. Harold Stern, left, and Stephen D. Elek.

"appear to suffer no obvious ill effect and make normal physical and mental progress," Dr. Stern said.

"The important thing is that a proportion of these babies, including some who have no symptoms and appear perfectly healthy at birth, will become mentally retarded," he said.

In such cases, the effects of viral damage on the brain become apparent only years later,

in infancy or childhood, when the victim's intellectual capacities do not measure up to those of the child's peers.

The researchers said that the exact incidence of mental retardation among babies with congenital cytomegalovirus infection was not known. But they estimated that it was at least 10 percent of children with such congenital infections, or one in 2,000 newborns.

The 10 percent estimate may be low, Dr. Elek acknowledged, because "we are not certain at this stage whether the virus might cause minimal brain damage."

The researchers pointed out that because societies pay for custodial care for decades for many such victims, the disease has a tremendous economic and psychologic impact around the world.

While doctors know that the virus can pass through the placenta to affect the fetus and that infected babies can excrete the virus for years in the urine and saliva, they are not certain about precisely how the virus spreads among adults.

Peak in Young Adults

The virus affects more older people than infants. The peak incidence of cytomegalovirus infection is between the ages of 15 and 30. By 35, cytomegalovirus has left its "fingerprints" in the blood of most adults. Such infections in adults generally do not produce specific symptoms or cause permanent damage.

"But the situation between birth and adolescence is not so clear," Dr. Elek said.

Mental retardation is not one disease, but a phrase used to describe the damage that affects about two in every 100 newborns. Such damage results from a wide variety of disorders caused by genetic abnormalities like Down's syndrome (mongolism) and other viruses like rubella (German measles).

"Mental retardation is one of the biggest problems in medicine," Dr. Elek said. And, he observed, "Cytomegalovirus is probably the most common viral condition among the scores of causes of mental retardation."

## U.S. 'World Conspiracy' Is Accused Of Hiding 'Atlantis' Discovery

### Setting Up Sea Law Tribunal

### 91 Nations Prepare Conference for April

GENEVA, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The United States proposed today the creation of an international "law of the sea tribunal" to insure prompt and peaceful settlements of disputes between countries over the use of the oceans.

The proposal was contained in nine draft articles offered for inclusion in the projected treaty by which the United Nations hopes to install a universally-accepted rule of law for the nearly three-fourths of the world's surface that is covered by water.

The U.S. plan was submitted to a 91-nation preparatory session for the full-dress law-of-the-sea conference scheduled for next April in Santiago, Chile.

The U.S. proposal would not preclude the settlement of a dispute by the countries involved by direct negotiation, arbitration or other arrangements. But in the absence of an accord, any country involved in a dispute concerning the application or interpretation of the projected law-of-the-sea pact could refer the issue "at any time" to the proposed tribunal.

The tribunal's decisions would be binding.

The proposal represents a further advance by Washington in the unreserved acceptance of international jurisdiction over disputes in which the United States may be involved, legal experts said.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22.—The woman who claims to have found Atlantis has charged that harassment and financial difficulties caused by a "joint worldwide conspiracy" keep her from her find.

Mrs. Maxine Asher, director of the Ancient Mediterranean Research Association (AMRA), which sponsored a trip to Spain this summer to search for the lost continent, held a press conference yesterday "to set the record straight."

Contrary to reports, Mrs. Asher said, she and her group did actually find "the first remains of the lost continent of Atlantis in the waters off Cadiz, Spain, last month."

Moved to Ireland

After the first sighting Mrs. Asher said she and her group of 55 students and teachers were threatened, chased and had their rooms broken into and their mail tampered with while they were in Spain. When they were prevented from diving in Spanish waters, she decided to move her expedition to Ireland where they could continue their studies.

Mrs. Asher said she feels pressure was put on the Spanish government by an international conspiracy involving "all branches of government (she did not say which government), economic interests and the Hollywood motion picture industry."

When asked why these groups would want to prevent the discovery of Atlantis, she said "Atlantis represents a great unknown" and that educational, religious and other organizations "fear the unknown."

Mrs. Asher asserted that she had refused offers from several motion picture companies that wanted to make a documentary film of her trip. The industry wanted to prevent the group from succeeding, she said, so it could make its own films later.

In Ireland, Mrs. Asher said, she and the 55 students who made the move with her were able to continue their studies and research with no interference from the government, but they ran into severe financial problems. The group wound up eating what they could fish out of Galway Bay.

She said that her family was about \$75,000 in the hole and on the brink of bankruptcy.

Undaunted by the obstacles, Mrs. Asher said three members of her team are still in Galway where they are making preparations to open a center for "interdisciplinary social studies and Atlantean studies" which will offer 2-week courses for \$1,500 a person.

© Los Angeles Times.

## 2 Die in RAF Crash

BAD BERLEBURG, West Germany, Aug. 22 (AP).—The two-man crew of a British Royal Air Force Phantom fighter-bomber were killed today when their plane crashed five miles southwest of this North Rhine-Westphalian spa, a military spokesman said.

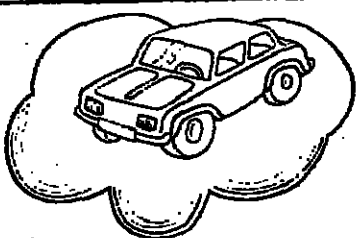
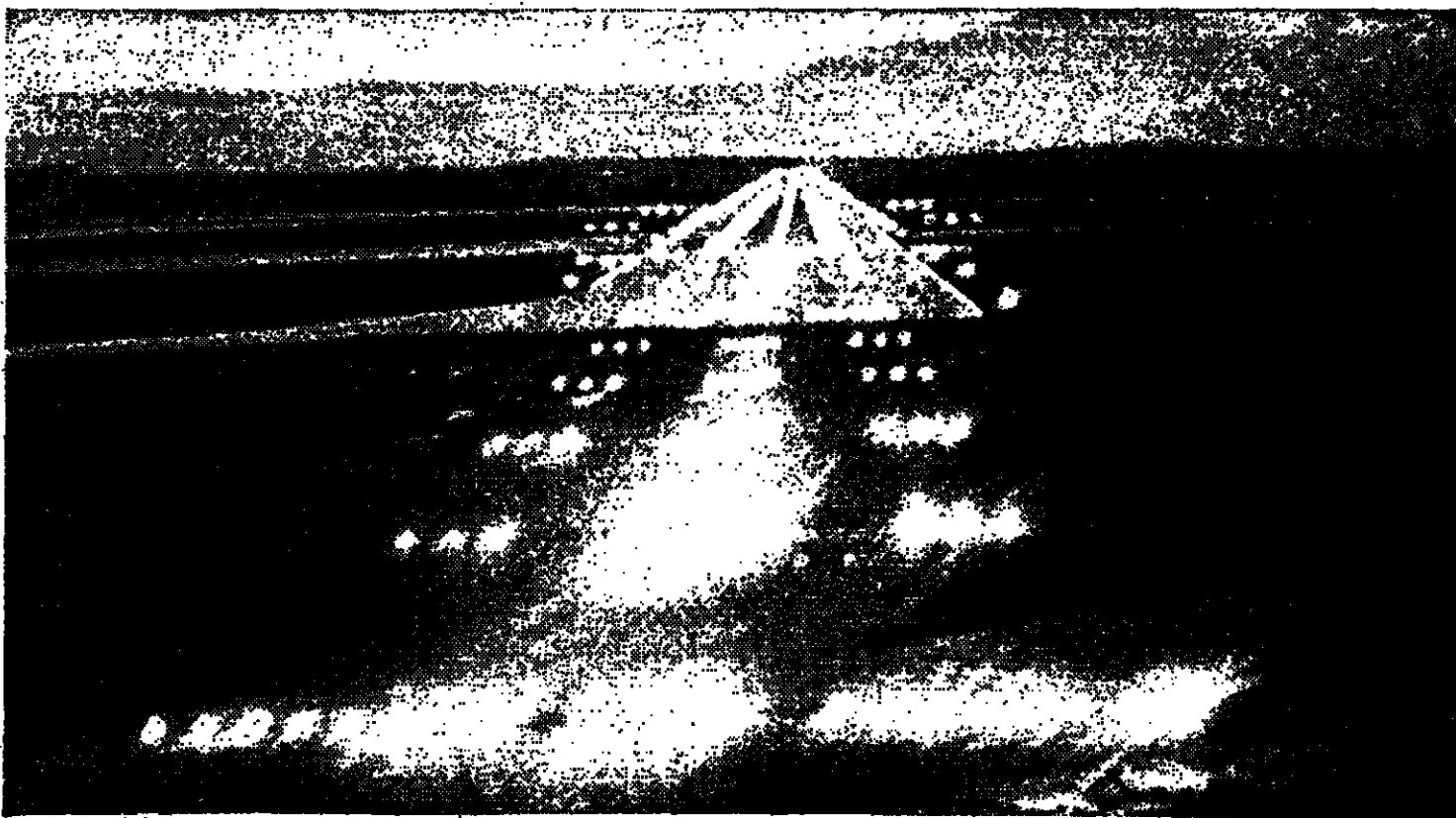
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## Vice-President Agnew's Plea

A fortnight ago, when it became public knowledge that Vice-President Agnew was under investigation by federal prosecutors in connection with possible criminal conduct, Mr. Agnew promptly announced that he had confidence in the integrity of the system of criminal justice, and he entrusted himself to its fair workings. Tuesday, in a sharply worded statement, Mr. Agnew condemned the subsequent leaks and indiscretions connected with his case that have been attributed to federal prosecutors and their aides.

In the opinion of The Washington Post, the first thing to be said about all of this is that the Vice-President is well within his rights to be powerfully annoyed if those charged with responsibility for the investigation are acting in a way careless of the protections that are due him. To be sure, such leaks are a quite common occurrence where investigation of prominent persons is concerned. But they are no more desirable for that. While we cannot endorse the procedures Mr. Agnew spelled out for a Justice Department inquiry into the matter, believing that Attorney General Richardson should be in charge of that, we do think the department has a very heavy obligation to try to ensure that its own people do not play fast and loose with Mr. Agnew's constitutional rights.

For a newspaper to so state will seem to many as anomalous, and of course in some respects it is. After all, are not the media in fact publishing these leaked accounts? We would refer you here to the testimony of a surprise witness, Mr. Agnew himself, who was at pains to stress Tuesday that he understands and accepts the distinction in this affair between the sources and the recipients of these stories. "I cannot fault you for publishing information given you by informants within the Department of Justice," he said. "The blame must rest with those who give this information to the press."

For our part we readily concede that the questions which have been raised concerning the publication of material about this

particular case have been at once more difficult and more delicate than those concerning prior reporting on the Watergate case. In the first place, the original Watergate episode clearly involved an effort on the part of powerful public officials to obstruct the process of justice, including an effort to derail the criminal investigation. And that does not seem to be at issue here. Again, the secrecy that Mr. Agnew believes should be protected is quite different in nature from the secrecy—political and conspiratorial—which shrouded the Watergate events. So the issues are substantially different here, raising questions of fairness and propriety in far sharper relief.

Nevertheless, it seems to us that all this merely reinforces an argument we have made before (in court among other places, given events of the past few years). And that is that it is the obligation of the government to protect its own legitimate secrets and to preserve the integrity of its own process. The media operate under an equally demanding set of obligations so far as preserving their own integrity and fulfilling their own legitimate functions are concerned. Often the two sets of obligations are in conflict. And this seems to be one of those times. But when Mr. Richardson says, as he did in response to the Vice-President Tuesday, that he hopes the media will report with "restraint," he means a determination to report fairly, scrupulously and within the bounds of that which does not involve illegal acts.

The burden, in other words, clearly rests on the Department of Justice to ensure that its responsibilities are carried out. Especially in the wake of Watergate and the attendant widespread suspicion that the instruments of enforcing justice have been deformed, there is a need for the department to demonstrate that it can handle a volatile and politically momentous case with dispassion and impartiality. Mr. Agnew assumed as much when he made his original comment on the affair. It is up to the department to demonstrate that his confidence was not misplaced.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## New Iron Curtain?

Is the Kremlin seeking to erect a new iron curtain to isolate its subjects from the outside world as efficaciously as was done in the Stalin era? The possibility may seem absurd in a period of much-publicized détente when Moscow begs for multimillion-dollar Western loans, puts out the red carpet for European and American businessmen, and shuns propaganda exploitation of Watergate as a means of showing its high regard for President Nixon.

Nevertheless, recent days have brought some disturbing hints of regression. A Communist party cultural newspaper has attacked "Sesame Street" as American cultural imperialism. It envisaged as a threat against which all right-thinking Soviet citizens should mobilize the possibility that some future system of satellite-transmitted international television broadcasts direct to homes might permit "Sesame Street" to be seen in Moscow.

A few days later, one of the Soviet Union's most sophisticated journalists joined in the campaign. Yuri Zhukov, who may well have visited the West more often since World War II than any other prominent Soviet citizen, went on television the other day to convince Russians that the Voice of Amer-

ica, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe were instruments of American subversion, geared to gathering secret intelligence.

Zhukov cautioned his viewers that any who wrote the Voice of America for a picture of one of its performers would get into trouble with the Soviet secret police. What was perhaps most remarkable about the Zhukov warning is that these broadcasts are strenuously jammed by Soviet authorities; nevertheless, they apparently reach enough Soviet citizens to arouse Kremlin concern.

The basic dilemma in which Soviet party chief Brezhnev and his comrades find themselves is plain enough. To meet the urgent demands of the Soviet people for a better life, the Soviet Union needs a vast influx of Western technicians, Western capital and Western technical knowledge. But the fundamental political justification for the Soviet state is the idea that the Soviet Union represents the highest and best flowering of world civilization, far superior to "decadent and oppressive capitalism." One need not envy the Kremlin oligarchs as they struggle to reconcile the contradiction between the reality of their needs and the danger that satisfying those needs will explode the myths on which Soviet power rests.

—The New York Times.

## The Rogers Approach

In his news conference Monday, Secretary of State Rogers voiced an attitude about freedom and national security that could have spared the Nixon administration and the nation untold pain and humiliation had it been official policy. Mr. Rogers did not directly disagree with what the President has said recently in this area; but the differences in priority, emphasis and approach were unmistakable.

"I believe," said Mr. Rogers, "that it is very important for the United States not to become so obsessed with security matters that laws are freely violated... I think great care should be shown before any extralegal action is undertaken..."

"If you were asking me, do I think that the security considerations were sufficiently grave and serious to justify the burglary of (Dr. Daniel) Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, the answer is no, I don't think so."

Secretary Rogers did say that it was "very discouraging" and embarrassing to have secret documents leaked and published during sensitive diplomatic negotiations, adding that this could "adversely affect our

security." But in general he felt the government should remain strictly within legal bounds in trying to plug leaks or tighten security; and he would sanction extralegal methods only "in very unusual circumstances."

The remarks are typical of William P. Rogers's approach to public life. They fit in with his comportment as attorney general of the United States in President Eisenhower's second administration—an office in which he was, alas, far more comfortable and more effective than he has been in his present job.

What a price President and country have paid for the fact that this sensible approach to a delicate question of supreme importance, as expressed simply and directly by one of Mr. Nixon's closest friends and the only member of his original cabinet still in office, was rejected for the counsel of lesser, less honorable men.

NOTE: Mr. Rogers's resignation was announced yesterday by President Nixon.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

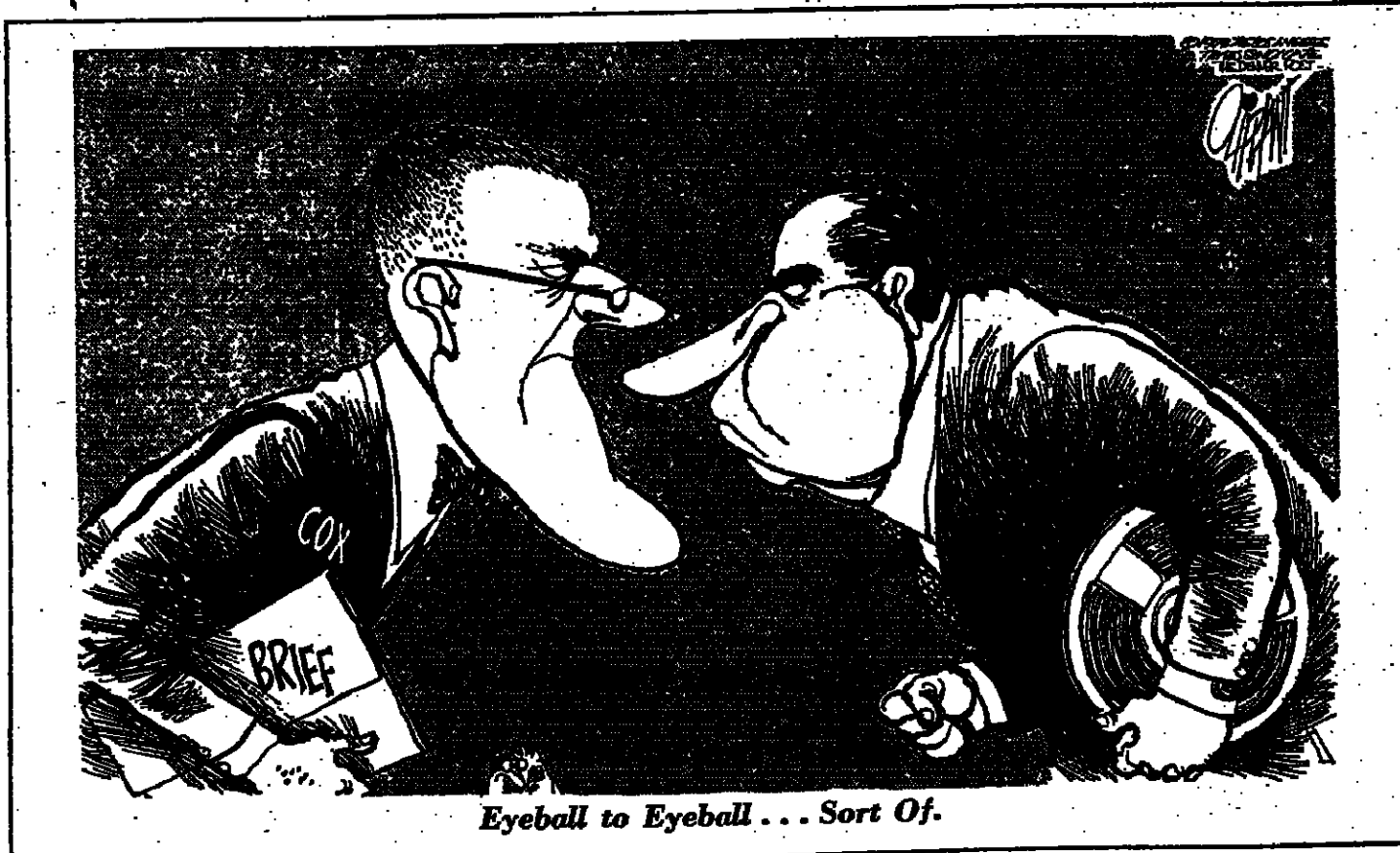
August 23, 1898

LONDON—Hundreds of persons yesterday waited for hours in the hot sun on the wharves for the sailing of the Southern Cross with its Antarctic expedition on board. It was ten minutes after four o'clock when Captain Jensen, standing on the bridge, gave the order to cast off. By his side was the leader of the venture, Mr. Borgherink. As the little ship was released, the leader, the modest captain, and the Queen were cheered.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1923

MICHIGAN, Mich.—Mrs. Henry Ford was greeted here at the camping site by women wearing overalls and others with their stockings rolled or without stockings. She was shocked. When asked for her autograph she told the women to go home and put on some clothes before asking favors of her. Mrs. Ford is camping with her husband and Mr. Firestone and Mr. Thomas A. Edison on their regular outing in the woods.



## A Babble of Astonishing Contradictions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The government of the United States has often been described as a kind of organized disorder, but lately the normal confusion has declined into an illogical and sometimes even into an irrational babble of astonishing contradictions.

Last week, President Nixon was appealing to the nation over TV to forget the past and settle down to the positive programs of the future, but this week in New Orleans he was raking over all the old arguments of the war, engaging in an angry shouting match on TV with his own press secretary, and tussling with his own Secret Service for taking prudent precautions to protect his own life.

Instead of settling down, Nixon seems to be getting more restless, frustrated, and separated from his own office and even from the rest of his administration. Lately he has been secluded on his mountain top at Camp David more than at the White House.

When he finished his latest report to the people last week, he flew off to his house in Florida for the weekend, then took off for New Orleans to address the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is now at his house in San Clemente where he intends to stay for a couple of weeks.

Meanwhile, in his absence, we have a public row between Vice-President Agnew and Attorney General Elliot Richardson, with the Vice-President accusing the Department of Justice of trying to indict and convict him in the press and demanding on TV that Richardson put Justice Department officials under oath to discover the source of the leaks.

### Poisonous Rumors

The atmosphere now is poisonous with rumors that Nixon's people leaked the news that Agnew was being investigated for criminal activity in order to divert attention from the Watergate to the Vice-President, and even that the alleged assassination conspiracy in New Orleans was blown up in order to create public sympathy for the President.

The President's last two speeches illustrate confusion of thought and purpose. In the first, the President concluded with a plea to the people for understanding, for redemption to the principles of decency, honor and respect for our institutions; and for a commitment by all of us to show a renewed respect for the mutual restraints that are the mark of a free and a civilized society.

But less than a week later, after condemning those who put their ends ahead of their means, he was proclaiming that his objective of peace justified the bombing of Cambodia and keeping this secret from the American people. And while calling for a new spirit of reconciliation at home, he was attacking those who criticized his policies and asserting that he was not only right in the secret bombing but that he would do it all over again in the same circumstances.

He simply dismisses the protests against the bombing by saying they are "absurd" and defends the secrecy by saying the bombings were disclosed, not to the leaders of Congress, but to "the appropriate congressional leaders," meaning those who favored his policies in the military affairs committee.

### No Conflict

He sees no conflict in this with his statement in the TV speech that the abuses of Watergate resulted from the assumption by those involved that their cause placed them beyond the reach of those rules that apply to other persons...

No conflict in his refusal to hand over any incriminating evidence out of the Watergate tapes with his statement "far from trying to hide the facts, my effort throughout has been to discover the facts and to lay those facts before the appropriate law enforcement authorities..."

No conflict in his appeal for "confidentiality" with the admitted fact that he was bragging the conversations of his visitors without their knowledge, no conflict in his appeal for privacy in the relations between lawyer

and client, priest and penitent, husband and wife with the violation of that privacy in the burglary of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's files.

"The time has come to turn Watergate over to the courts," he says, because "a continued back-lash into an angry shouting match on TV with his own press secretary, and tussling with his own Secret Service for taking prudent precautions to protect his own life."

"This may be true if it is affecting the emotions and logic of the President, but the fact is that Watergate is not responsible for

the price of beef, the state of the dollar, or the conduct of our foreign policy. In fact, in his New Orleans speech he took credit, and far enough, for bringing peace and composing major controversies with the Chinese and the Russians. Despite Watergate, he could say: 'It's a good time, a good time.'"

It is easy to say, and understandable enough, that many people are sick of Watergate and all this contention, but the main point is that the mentality that conducted the war and produced Watergate is still with us.

The President is still asserting that the Ellsberg committee and the critics are "increasingly absorbed in trying to implicate the President personally in the illegal activities that took place" and that others unnamed are trying to "exploit Watergate in order to keep us from doing what we were elected to do..."

In one speech he plays the role of the great conciliator, calling for forgiveness of the past, and in the next he is a glory merchant, forgetting nothing and forgiving nothing. It is all very odd, and even a little frightening.

### Marijuana

Members of the American Bar Association who recommended the liberalization of the marijuana laws in the United States (JULY 11) ignore the following facts:

● Marijuana contains toxic substances (THC and its metabolites) which are only soluble in fat and stored in tissues, including brain, for weeks and months, like DDT. The storage capacity of the body for these substances explains their slow deleterious effects on habitual smokers. Any one using these substances more than once a week cannot be drug-free. Moderate usage is difficult to achieve because of the development of tolerance to this drug, i.e. the necessity of increasing dosage in order to obtain the initial effect. As a result of this tolerance, a significant number of habitual users of marijuana may require increased dosages of stronger preparations (hashish, red oil or eskolate) to more potent drugs. The Marijuana Commission has reported that there are already 500,000 heavy marijuana users in the United States. How did they get there and what happens to them?

Marijuana usage leads to cellular damage. Samples of the lung removed from American soldiers in Germany who used hashish daily presented squamous metaplasia, a lesion statistically and anatomically linked with carcinoma of the lung. The immune response, that is to say the body's defenses (white blood cells), is impaired in marijuana smokers. The impairment of lymphocyte function is associated with chronic leukopenia observed in casual as well as chronic marijuana users. If such leukopenia occurs in the gonads (germ cells) where the by-products of marijuana accumulate selectively because of their high fat content, birth defects will result. Such birth defects have been produced in animals treated with marijuana.

● Since 1924 all international conventions of scientific and legal experts have recommended that cannabis derivatives as well as opium and coca leaves be classified among the "stupifying drugs" which may only be used for medical purposes and that private possession or use of any of these drugs be considered an offense.

As marijuana has no therapeutic value, the Single Convention of the United Nations on Stupifying Drugs (1953), of which the United States is a party, recommends that cultivation of the plant (drug tree) be eliminated over a 25-year period. These recommendations were taken at the initiative of the representatives from Asia and Africa, who claimed that the widespread usage of marijuana is associated with physical and mental morbidity of a large section of their people and with social stagnation.

In the view of the foregoing, should the U.S. government follow the recommendations of the bar association and unilaterally denounce the Single Convention on Stupifying Drugs by removing all penalties for use, possession, or sale of marijuana?

G. NAHAS (M.D., Ph.D.).

Paris.

Sanctimonious 7

In an article headed "October 15 Watergate Cutoff Library" (JULY 28), Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein wrote: "One striking staff attorney said: 'The situation is getting bored with the hearings. The

### Letters

Watergate bugging and cover-up involved a narrow and defensible group of people in an extraordinary crime... but the 'dirty tricks' and campaign financing touch every politician... we detect a new shyness on those subjects."

Could it be that the Sanctioned Seven are beginning to fear they might be hoist by their own petard?

MILDRD G. SCHAEFER, Lausanne.

### Stone-Agers

Hopefully, David Lamb will be whipped into a frenzy of more useful journalism by purging himself of the "look-at-the-colorful-natives-straight-out-of-the-trees" clichés, which, strung together, formed yet another stereotyped portrait of The Stone-Age Warriors of Papua-New Guinea (Aug. 17).

One would have wished that this predictable presentation might at least be balanced by some indication of what the Australian government has or has not done to prepare its tribal wards for the advent of next year's nationhood. Hopefully it has done more than equip atomic age native patrolmen with anti-rust guns, dogs and teargas, more than distribute to stone age readers literature on the elephant as an inedible object. If not, one hopes that the 7,000 painted warriors will be left in the jungle with their tattooed women and ten-foot spears, crossing over the mountains no more than once every eight moons to sing and dance in the 20th century.

CARLA HUNT, Beirut.

### Kopeckne Poll

There seems to be no end to your spurious vendetta against President Nixon. But perhaps you should at least have published, just to relieve the monotony and also to give your devil his due, the results of an opinion poll taken by Shindler and Co. of Swarthmore, Pa., between July 20 and 27. Forty-four percent of those questioned considered the drowning of Mlle. Kopeckne on July 18, 1968, in the automobile of Senator Kennedy more serious than the Watergate affair. Thirty-four percent were of the contrary opinion, 3 percent considered the two affairs equally reprehensible and 12 percent could not give an answer.

Now that you have worn the Watergate affair threadbare, perhaps you should launch another righteous crusade by starting in on Senator Kennedy, leaving, of course, all political sympathies and dirty politics aside.

CHARLES BRIGGS, Cannes, France.

(Ed. Note: The IET does not subscribe to the Shindler survey although its polls are sometimes mentioned in news stories. The New York Times account of the poll cited by Mr. Briggs is reprinted on Page 3. It was in the Times of Aug. 4.)

### Causes of Decline

There can be no argument with the letter of J. M. B. Crawford (Aug. 18-19) on the decline of American democracy. There are many who share this feeling and have spoken out about it over the years. Yet, how many have heard of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, headed by Robert Hutchins, as opposed to the Rand

## Israel Risks Alienating All Friends

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—The fact that several leaders of the powerful American-Jewish community discreetly—but bitterly—complained to Israel Ambassador Simcha Dinia about Israel's skypicking of a civilian Arab airliner is harsh evidence that Israel now risks becoming an acute embarrassment to her best friends here. Some highly placed American Jews, in fact, were quick to point to their outrage over Israel's decision once again to invade Lebanon's air space as proof that the American-Jewish community is no handmaiden of the state of Israel.

As one prominent Jewish leader, with close ties to the Nixon administration, told us (taking anonymity): "I have a sixth sense that Israel is getting too smart for her own good." Yet, that ominous warning to the country which controls by far the most powerful military might in the Middle East, thanks to American weapons, is only the beginning of the new round of troubles Israel now confronts here.

Far more significant is the fact that President Nixon has suddenly come to realize that the old intimacy between the United States and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is endangered.

Mr. Nixon, in fact, is using the threat of strained relations with old friend King Faisal, whose country sits on 24 percent of the world's known oil reserves, to justify a new look at the tumultuous Middle East. With the United States facing grave oil shortages, and King Faisal under growing Arab pressure to use his influence to shift American policy from pro-Israel to neutral—no small shift—Mr. Nixon is far more concerned than generally realized.

But to that there must be added the explosive ingredient of Israel's seeming contempt for the opinion of major U.S. allies, particularly in Western Europe, and the United States itself.

In the dramatic Israeli raid into the heart of Beirut last April 10, for example, the first fatal victim of the Israeli counter-terrorist was a Palestinian terrorist but an elderly Italian woman who happened to be occupying the apartment where the Israelis expected to find a guerrilla leader. She was gunned to death.

Although her death caused scarcely a ripple in the American press, the Italian government did not take it lightly.

Likewise, less than one month after the murder of a Moroccan in a Norwegian village on July 4, allegedly by an Israeli counter-terrorist, a small diplomat at the Israeli embassy in Oslo was declared persona non grata—and expelled from Norway.

Coming on top of this and other bloody incidents, all of them direct result of Israel's lone struggle to stamp out the Palestinian terrorist movement, was the skypicking of the Middle East airliner. With heavy pressure from U.S. Ambassador John D. Bishop, the White House and the State Department, the United States Security Council finally agreed on a condemnation of Israel that the United States could vote for. Result: The anti-Israel U.S. vote since 1968 and probably the harshest U.S. Security Council condemnation of a Middle Eastern state since Israel seized the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank Jordan and the Golan Heights in 1967.

Yet despite these clear signs that Israel is encountering increasing resistance to its draconian, worldwide methods aimed at stamping out Palestinian terrorism, other plans by the Israeli government are likely to make things still worse.

Thus, the Labor government of Premier Golda Meir, facing an election this fall, has now approved plans to build a city of 50,000 on the Israeli-occupied (but Syrian) Golan Heights and at "urban center" in Israeli-occupied (but Egyptian) northern Sinai. These plans, together with Moshe Dayan's policy of moving Jewish settlements on the West Bank, are being announced by the Israeli government against the backdrop of Defense Minister Dayan's candid statement on Aug. 9 that Israel now has an "unpleasant" clear military superiority over the Arab Middle East.

Dayan, as viewed by some of his most ardent backers here, is saying in effect that "we've got the power and you can't stop us. Even to the foremost American champions of Israel, that spell far more trouble in the future. It spells collision course, not only with Western Europe, but probably with the United States as well."

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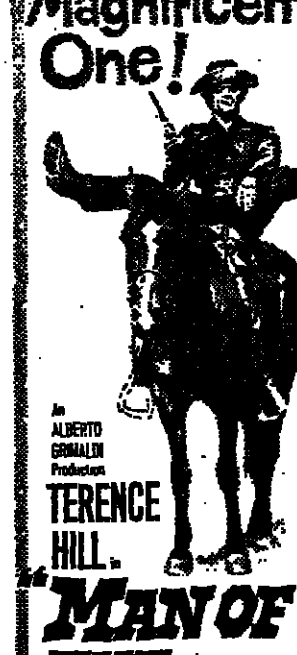


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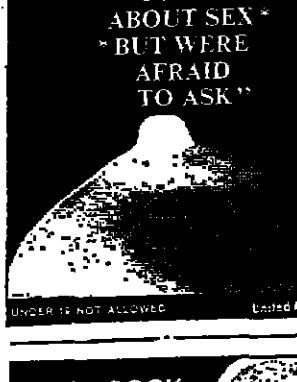
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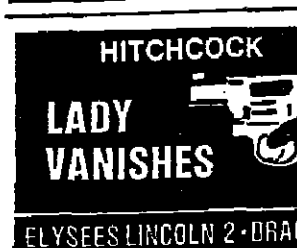
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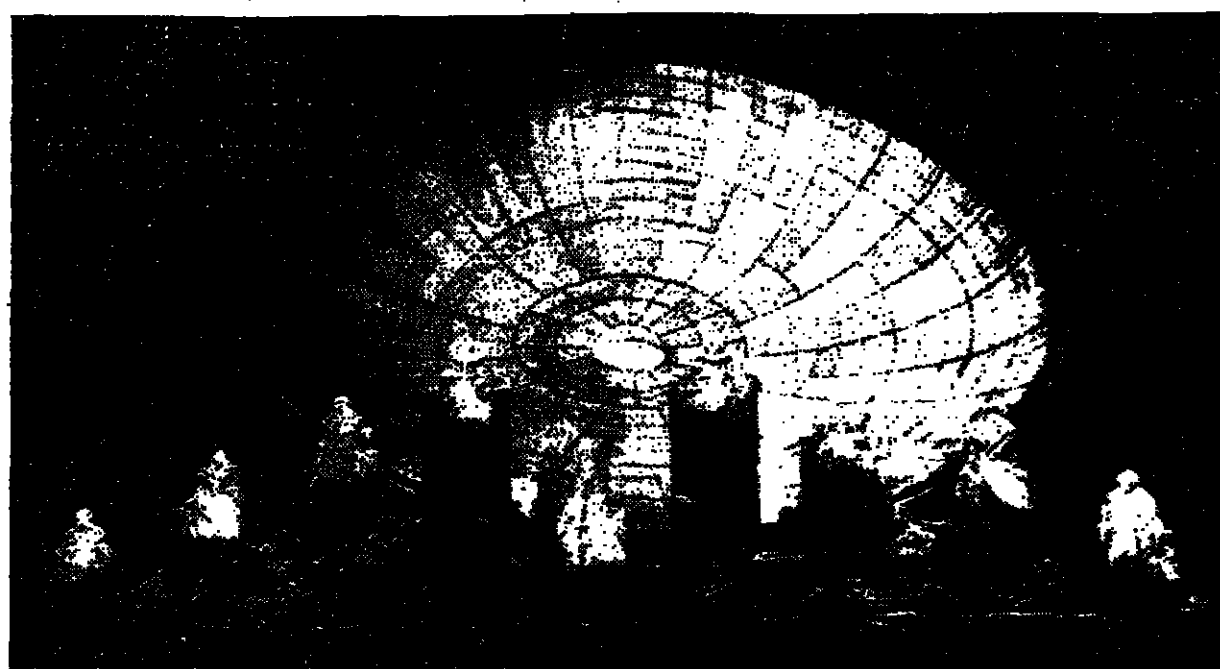
Orff's Mammoth Statement on Life and Musical Theater

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria (UPI)—The Salzburg Festival has honored itself as well as Carl Orff in producing the 78-year-old composer's "De Temporibus Fine Comedia," a compact summation of this singular musician's ideas on musical theater and on life that has just been given its world premiere in the Large Festspielhaus, lavishly mounted and under the high-powered musical direction of Herbert von Karajan.

It is hard to see how this "Play of the End of Time" could have been produced to full effect anywhere else but in this festival theater, with its vast stage and immense technical resources. The first performance of the work was reportedly intended for the Stuttgart State Theater, which has long been the Bavarian composer's home stage. But it does not have—perhaps no repertory theater has—the resources and demands, and the duty fell to Salzburg, which 24 years ago gave the premiere of Orff's "Antigone."

A mere recitation of the musical forces involved gives an idea of its dimensions: an orchestra without high strings but with substantial brass and woodwind sections; a percussion group of almost 100 pieces, many of them exotic; three harps, three pianos and an electric organ, a large mixed chorus and 21 soloists on stage; a backstage orchestra and



The Anachorites in Carl Orff's "De Temporibus Fine Comedia," which had its world premiere at Salzburg this week.

PH. ST. SCHMIDT

chorus, and taped instrumental and choral sections.

The music is unmistakably Orff's, familiar to anyone who knows the popular 35-year-old "Carmina Burana," although elaborated in a way that initiates now call his "late style." There is the same pivotal use of persuasive esthetic building blocks: the same use of ancient and modern tongues (in this case Greek, Latin and German), more as a musical element than for communication; the same violent eruptions of sound and mixtures of declamation and song; the same mysterious, ritual and archaic atmosphere.

The subject matter is nothing less than doomsday, a vision of the end of the world. In a way it is Orff's "Götterdämmerung" and

"Parsifal" rolled into one—and polished off in about 75 minutes. It opens with nine Sibyls, predicting in ancient Greek the catastrophic end of the world, the ultimate holocaust. The second section presents nine Anachorites, perched on rocky pillars in a wasteland, and contradicting the Sibyls with the message that no one is damned forever. The final scene is "Dies Illa," with the last mortals—grouped in a triple chorus—groping blindly toward their fate and praying for salvation. Salvation they get in the form of Lucifer, not as the demonic fallen angel, but as the light-bringing angel restored to his original state with all guilt forgotten.

Incorporated into this are several literary and philosophical

sources—Christian, Jewish, Zoroastrian—in layers that overlap as thickly as do the linguistic and musical layers. The whole is much closer to Orff's penchant for antiquity than to his equally strong leaning for Bavarian folk tradition, although the ending reflects his basic optimism.

Although Orff thinks instinctively in theatrical terms, he needed a lot of help to realize this vision, and he got it in the richly imaginative stage conception of August Everding, the stage director, and Günther Schneider-Siemssen, the designer, and its execution by an army of lighting and stage technicians.

They used the full, cinematic width of the stage, behind a gauze curtain that semi-enveloped the audience. The Sibyls first

appeared perched in a stylized tree that disappeared to leave them floating in space above the earth—presumably something like the view from Skylab. The other scenes were no less effective, including the blinding appearance of Lucifer and the peaceful chorale-like ending sung by the violas.

Andrzej Majewski was responsible for the costumes and John Neumeier for the "choreographic advice" that presumably animated the mass movements of the final scene.

The semi-covered orchestra pit contained, besides Karajan, the Cologne Radio Symphony Orchestra and auxiliaries. The choral forces were those of the Cologne Radio, the RIAS Chamber Chorus and the Salzburg Festival. If these are mentioned before soloists, that is the nature of the work—although Josef Greindl was imposing as the chief spokesman of the last mortals, and Christa Ludwig's mezzo-soprano made itself clearly heard in the final scene. All deserve the highest praise.

Production difficulties are likely to dampen the enthusiasm of other theaters for this work, although it is much more accessible than the composer's forbidding Greek tragedies. Oratorio presentation is a possibility, and Deutsche Grammophon is recording it for issue next spring, but without scenic realization "De Temporibus" will lack its full effect.

The elegant opening night audience on Monday gave prolonged, if not unanimous, applause for all the participants, who joined in acclaiming the spy composer. For 40 years, Orff has gone his own way as a solitary figure in 20th-century music, and it must be a source of general satisfaction that what is probably his final statement has been enunciated so handsomely.

Sweden: The Rebirth of the Capital Ship Wasa

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—His Swedish majesty's capital ship Wasa is slowly drying out after 333 years on the muddy bottom of the Stockholm harbor roads and 13 years in a pontoon-borne reconstruction-exhibition hall, sprinkled with water-diluted polythene glycol and borax salts.

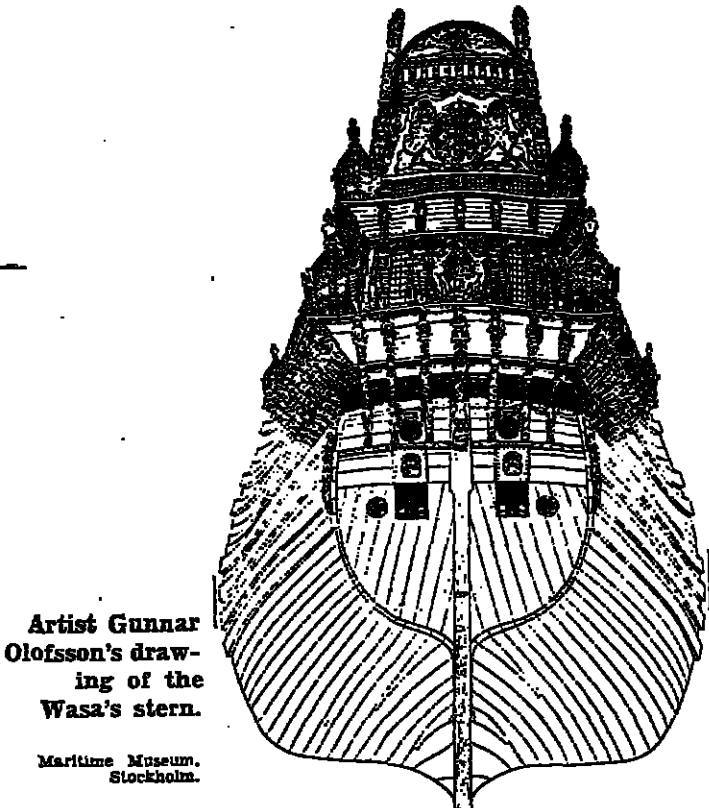
The "wet phase" of the restoration program is more or less over. Some 360 tons of harbor water have been extracted from the hull, and the hull, though not fit for a transatlantic crossing, is more or less preserved for posterity. The ship is sprayed at night only nowadays, and one can actually breathe while inspecting the progress of the scientists, historians and carpenters trying to bring the ship back to its original glory. It is a puzzle of some 24,000 carvings, fittings and assorted paraphernalia.

"We knew from historical records that the Wasa was an exceptional ship," commented retired Swedish Navy Capt. Bengt Ohrelius, spokesman for the waterfront branch of the Swedish National Maritime Museum, "but we had no idea, 12 years ago, how exceptional she was. She turned out to be longer and taller than we had figured and we had to rebuild the hull to accommodate our Wasa rediviva."

The Wasa, the pride of Sweden's budding Baltic imperial navy, sank ignominiously on her maiden voyage in 1628, a few cables out from her cast-off point below the Royal Palace, caught in a gust of south wind.

General instability

The reason, it was determined, was the general instability of the vessel, too-heavy artillery on the upper deck and a too heavily built hull. The ship keeled over, took in water through the port-



Artist Gunnar Olufsson's drawing of the Wasa's stern.

Maritime Museum, Stockholm.

side gun ports and sank like a stone "with standing sails, pennants and all."

It was established that the fleet admiral had sent the crew running from starboard to port and back again and the ship had been listing dangerously. "Nevertheless," contemporary testimony reports, "the admiral took no action; he didn't even seem concerned." The scandal perked out, eventually, and no heads rolled.

"When we lifted the Wasa in

1961, we gradually discovered a complete 17th-century community," Capt. Ohrelius said. "There were all the things—in officers' chests and the ditty bags of the enlisted hands—that a sailor of the early 1600s would have brought along on a voyage to the Pomeranian coast where King Gustaf II Adolf was fighting the emperor and his panics in the 30 Years War. We have the captain's table, complete with knives, forks and pewter plates. We found a keg of rum and master diver Edvin Fälling tasted it and found it 'fairly decent.' Mr. Fälling's divers, cleaning up the salvage site, picked up thousands of carvings, some bombastic, telling of the glory of the Swedish super power, some didactic, indicating to a deckhand, a gunner or a fleet musketeer what would happen if he didn't show a leg when called or failed to stay reasonably sober during his watch."

Few Years

"In a few years," said Capt. Ohrelius (though he refused to say just how many), "we'll have the old girl restored. She'll be

They were unsuccessful. One agent flew off on a hot tip from Tangier. In the backyard of the Department of Justice he found 30 fine bronze cannons. None of them were from the Wasa. The 61 guns are still missing.

The captain gives a detailed description of the missing 24-pounders: Length 2.7 meters, weight around 1,400 kilograms. In comparison with say, French guns of the period, they are modestly decorated. One may make out the arms of the Wasa dynasty (a highly stylized sheaf of grain) and the letters GARS, standing for Gustavus Adolphus Rex Sueciae. The dolphin handles on top look like "little dogs," and so does the "grape" decor at the breast end of the gun. The exact shape of the other guns is less certainly established.

"We need those guns," said Capt. Ohrelius. "King Gustaf VI Adolf isn't likely to recommitment King Gustaf II Adolf's capital ship unless we have the full artillery aboard."

If anyone can help the captain, he indicated that there may be a reward.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1973

Page 9

Major Oil Firms Reject  
Libyan Take-Over Bid

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Libyan government told the representatives of Standard Oil of California, Texaco, Mobil, Exxon and Shell yesterday that 51 percent of their holdings would be nationalized, and that they were to accept it, sources said.

The move follows the recent acquiescence of the smaller independent oil companies in Libya to similar take-over arrangements.

Oil industry sources said the representatives of the oil majors were called into the premier's office yesterday and told that the agreement worked out with the independents "was the pattern and they were to accept it."

Major companies have not said what they would do, but it has been learned that the majors have decided that they cannot accept Col. Moammar Gadhafi's demand for 51 percent participation, even if it means loss of all their properties through nationalization.

British Petroleum and the U.S.-owned Nelson Bunker Hunt have already been nationalized. Several independents—Occidental Petroleum and the Oasis group comprised of Continental Oil, Marathon Oil and Amerasia Hess—were also in the Libyan deal.

Shell, which is part of the Oasis group, held out and is still negotiating.

The position of the majors was seriously undercut by the acquiescence of the independents. But one expert in the oil industry said, "For the majors it would be an extremely difficult, if not impossible, decision to make because of the repercussions."

What he meant was that the majors could not afford to give in to Col. Gadhafi's demands without seeing the demands of the Persian Gulf states—where the lion's share of oil reserves lie—escalate to the same level.

Libya produces approximately 2.2 billion barrels of oil a day, compared with 8.5 billion from Saudi Arabia. The major oil companies now negotiating with Libya have far vaster holdings in Saudi Arabia.

After lengthy negotiations the Saudi Arabians and other Persian Gulf states agreed to arrive at a 51 percent participation arrangement by 1982. Currently, the countries can buy a 25 percent share of the companies.

One oil expert said that if the majors gave in to the Libyans, the Persian Gulf states would move "tomorrow."

The fear of a ripple effect has stiffened the major oil companies in their determination to stand up against Libya's demands.

"Each of the majors, individually and for their own reasons, would not accept a 51 percent arrangement in a place like Libya when it has vast holdings elsewhere," he said.

**Saudi Arabia Weighs Yen for Oil Payments**  
BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (AP)—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani has said his country is considering replacing the dollar with the yen as a unit for paying oil revenues.

The Japanese newspaper Okasa earlier this month quoted Mr. Yamani as saying that because of its successive devaluations, the dollar has stopped being useful as an international means of payment.

Lloyd's Profit  
Hits Record  
In Latest Year

But Problems Seen  
In Current Period

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Lloyd's of London, the 200-year-old insurance association, today announced record profits for 1970 and predicted as good, if not better, results for 1971.

But the world-famous association of insurance underwriters, which is unique in reporting its profits three years in arrears, warned there are "ominous signs" for the current year.

"To the problems of unstable currencies and accelerating inflation is added the fiercest competition, particularly from the United States, that we have ever had to face," Lloyd's said.

The association's 1970 profits were \$24.9 million, up from \$22.1 million in 1969.

But Lloyd's warned that unless insurance premiums rise substantially soon, profits for the future will be threatened.

**Troubling Trend**  
On shipping insurance, for which Lloyd's is traditionally most famous, the association said: "While in isolation the marine results for the 1970 account are satisfactory, the underlying trends in the market today can only cause anxiety."

"The total loss of one mammoth tanker, the value of which today would approach \$20 million, together with possible resulting pollution, or the total loss of one large container vessel and its cargo, would make these figures look very different."

In the field of airliiner insurance, the association noted that "with hull values rising to over \$30 million and passenger carrying capacity upward of 500, the potentially catastrophic nature of the aviation market's exposure does not have to be emphasized."

**Hoechst Profit Rises**  
FRANKFURT, Aug. 22 (AP)—Farbwerke Hoechst AG reported today a 23.5 percent increase in worldwide consolidated pre-tax profit in the first half.

The chemical company, which failed to give post-tax figures, said profit was 504 million deutsche marks in the six-month period, up from 408 million DM a year earlier. Sales rose to 7.7 billion DM from 6.5 million DM.

Hoechst said that price increases had failed to compensate fully for the effects of international parity changes in the second quarter on income from exports.

Earnings had also been affected by higher labor and raw material costs, the company said.

**Monetary Reform Advisory Group Formed in U.S.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz named three former treasury secretaries today to a 14-member advisory committee on reform of the international monetary system.

The former secretaries are Henry H. Fowler, secretary from 1965 to 1968; C. Douglas Dillon, 1961-1965; and John B. Connally, 1971 to 1973.

Mr. Fowler, now a partner of Goldman Sachs & Co., a New York investment banking firm, will be chairman of the committee. Its first meeting is scheduled here for Aug. 29.

Eight of the members are bankers, among them the heads of Bank of America, A. W. Clausen; First National City Bank of New York, Walter B. Wriston; Chase Manhattan, David Rockefeller; Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Gabriel C. Hauge; Morgan Guaranty Trust, Elmore C. Patterson; First National Bank of Chicago, Gaylord Freeman; Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia, Howard C. Petersen; and Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., Robert V. Roosa, who is former under secretary of the Treasury.

Representing industry are Reginald H. Jones, chairman of General Electric, and William Blackie, former head of Caterpillar Tractor.

The final member is Henry C. Wallach, economics professor at Yale University and senior consultant to Mr. Shultz.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

New Well Extends Eldfisk Oil Find

Phillips Petroleum, as operator for a multi-company group, says the third successful extension well on the Eldfisk structure in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea tested oil at daily flow rates ranging from 2,000 barrels to 3,600 barrels. Phillips says that although oil recoveries from this latest well were not as high as from previous wells tested on the structure, the well is significant in that it helps define the eastern limits of the field and provides information relevant to plans for its future development.

The North Sea group includes Phillips, with a 36.9 percent interest; Petrofina of Belgium with 30 percent; Petronord, a French-Norwegian group, with 30 percent; and AGIP, the Italian state company, 13.04 percent.

VW Seen Unlikely to Build U.S. Plant

Volkswagenwerk is unlikely to establish a U.S. auto assembly plant, sources close to the motor company report. They say a price study undertaken by the company has shown so far that it would be more expensive for VW to build its cars in the United States than to export them from Germany.

A company spokesman would say only that he could not confirm the report, but that the cost comparison study has not been completed and that a final decision has not been made.

The sources said that VW's experts had found that U.S. hourly wage costs were about 6 deutsche marks higher than in Germany. The experts reportedly believe that one plant would not be sufficient to maintain a distribution system.

The sources stress that while a final decision has not been taken yet, it appeared highly unlikely that VW will embark on the project.

**Siemens to Buy U.S. Firm**  
A unit of Siemens, the West German electronics firm, and Dickson Electronics Corp., an Arizona manufacturer of electronic components, have agreed in principle for Siemens to acquire Dickson for a cash consideration of \$12 a share—a maximum of \$8.03 million assuming full dilution—and an assumption of liabilities.

Dickson stockholders will receive an immediate distribution of about \$10 a share.

**GM to Buy Catalysts from Engelhard**  
Gearing up for production of an anti-pollution device to meet 1975 federal clean air standards, General Motors has signed the second agreement this month for the supply of precious-metal catalysts used to reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon content of auto emissions.

The latest accord is with Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals, which developed the "catalytic converter" and which last year contracted to supply its own version of the device to Ford Motor, Nissan Motor of Japan and Volvo of Sweden.

GM's first agreement, announced Aug. 1, was for a supply of catalytic material from a partnership formed for the purpose by American Cyanamid Co. and Japan Catalytic International Inc.

**Critics Call for Fiscal Curb on Growth**  
The pound is currently at a trade-weighted depreciation of its December 1971 level of around 16.3 percent, despite the fact that the Bank of England has pushed interest rates to record-high levels to lend support to the currency.

The July current account balance of payments showed a deficit of \$101 million, widened from \$80 million in June. The July figure is equivalent to an annual deficit of \$1,312 billion.

The inflation rate is high, with the retail price index in July up 9.4 percent from the year-earlier figure, despite government price controls. Meanwhile the July price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by the manufacturing industry was 23 percent above the year-earlier level.

The money supply is rising rapidly, with the broadly-defined indicator increasing at an annual rate of 22.2 percent in the three months ended July 18. In addition, the budget deficit in the current year is estimated by Barclays Review at \$4.4 billion.

And the CBI's latest survey of industrialists showed that plant capacity is being utilized at near record levels and that there are shortages of labor and materials.

**U.K. Banks Apply 1-Point Increase in Lending Rate**  
LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The increase in the base lending rate of large U.K. banks became general today as National Westminster, Midland and Barclays Bank followed yesterday's one-point increase by Lloyds Bank to a record 11 percent.

The four clearing banks, which account for more than half of Britain's sterling deposits, also aligned the interest rates they pay for seven-day-notice deposit accounts at 9.5 percent.

As a result, the difference between what the big banks pay for deposits and what they charge has in some cases widened. For instance, Barclays had previously paid 9.25 percent for deposit accounts. Yet, like the other banks, it generally charges one point above the base rate for loans to its most credit-worthy customers.

Thus, its minimum spread between lending and borrowing widened to 2.5 points from 1.75.

Big Board Prices Dip  
In Lethargic Trading

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The stock market registered another decline in light trading today and most of the leading indicators of price action again sank to new lows for the year on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.94 points and closed at 851.80, its lowest closing level since Dec. 2, 1971. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite and 425-stock industrial indexes also dipped to new lows for 1973.

Wall Street spent most of the day awaiting word on President Nixon's news conference, but then failed to react decisively when the details of the conference appeared on news wires and television screens shortly after 2:30 p.m.

Turnover on the NYSE continued to plod along sluggishly, apparently reflecting general disinterest on the part of investors. At the close, 10.77 million shares had changed hands, down from 11.48 million yesterday.

Most glamour and blue chips lost ground. Texas Instruments surrendered 1 7/8 to 101 1/8. Merck 1 1/4 to 80. Honeywell 1 7/8 to 102 1/8. Eastman Kodak 1 to 131 1/4 and Xerox 1 to 146 3/8.

Golds were easier, as the price of London bullion declined. Campbell Red Lake slipped 1 1/2 to 55. Homestake Mining 3/8 to 42. ASA 1 to 44 and Dome Mines 2 1/8 to 85 1/4.

Hewlett-Packard gave up 1 1/8 to 73 3/8. Du Pont 1 1/2 to 153.12. Fairchild Camera 3/4 to 48.34. Combustion Engineering 2 1/8 to 78 5/8. AMP 2 5/8 to 41.16.

Trading in Polaroid's stock was delayed through the morning by an order imbalance. At the opening it was 110 1/2, off 11 1/2, and at the close the stock stood at 110 1/8, down 11 7/8. It was the most active stock on the Big Board.

[According to Wall Street sources, Ralph Kaplan, the analyst at Oppenheimer & Co., also has put a \$2.60 target on 1974 earnings. In a major report done some time ago, he had used \$3.75 as a possibility. Other institutional estimates on Polaroid's 1974 net have been ranging between \$2.75 and \$4.50, AP-Dow Jones reports.]

It is understood Mr. Kaplan reduced his earnings estimates because of indications from Polaroid's recent second-quarter report that production of the new SX-70 camera will be stretched out more than expected. In Boston, a Polaroid spokesman denied it was having production problems with its new camera, saying that "we are continuing on our production schedules and planning on introduction nationally in the fourth quarter."

**Wheat Futures Hit Record Price**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The prices of nearby wheat futures soared to new historic highs today on the Chicago Board of Trade. The nearest delivery, September, rose the daily permissible limit of 20 cents to close at \$6.48 for a 60-pound bushel.

The more distant wheat deliveries declined sharply with the December 1973 contract down the daily limit of 20 cents.

Meanwhile, corn futures dropped their daily permissible limit of 10 cents a bushel.

The continued strength in wheat prices reflected waves of export orders from foreign lands which are now despairing of a break in prices.

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One Dollar---

LONDON (AP)—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Aug. 21, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Star (3 per ct.)	2.4585	2.4758	-0.0173
Belg. fr. (A)	33.21	37.725	-4.515
Belg. fr. (B)	37.725	37.725	0.000
Deutsche mark	2.4715	2.4465	+0.0250
Dane krone	5.00	5.720	-0.720
Drac	23.15	23.15	0.000
Fr. fr. (A)	4.235	4.2125	+0.0225
Fr. fr. (B)	4.235	4.265	-0.030
Guilder	4.701	4.818	-0.117
Irish pound	4.20	4.20	0.000
Itls (A)	567.0	597.0	-30.0
Itls (B)	597.0	597.0	0.000
Japanese yen	56.755	56.708	+0.047
Sw. krona	16.17	17.36	-1.19
Sw. krona	4.18	4.175	+0.005
Swiss franc	2.0575	2.05	+0.0075
Yen	365.25	365.33	-0.08

\* Percentage change against the dollar from closing rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement, as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

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## Market Summary

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	304	Malau Ele Wry	254
Canon Camera	234	Atsuhiko Miy	254
Color Print	324	Mitsui Co	254
Fuji Bank	350	Mitsui Co	254
Fuji Photo	324	Mitsubishi	254
Hitachi	230	Nippon Elec	254
Komeda Motor	230	Sharp	254
K. Rob	324	Shinsei	254
Japan Air Lines	3,437	Sony Corp	254
Kansai El. P.	254	Sumitomo B.	254
Kao Soap	270	Taiyo Maru	254
Kirin Brewery	375	Takeda Chem	254
Komatsu	375	Tekjin	254
Kubota I. Inds	400	Tokai Maru	254
Katsu E. Wks	637	Tosay	254
		Toyota Motor	254

res	872	961
inged	431	366
issues	1725	1719

[illegible]

	Vol.	Close	Chg.
76,500	85 1/2	+2 1/2	

lar Ins	63,800	34%	
wt	50,000	4%	- 1%
Str	33,300	38%	+ 1%
C Min	26,800	28%	+ 1%
P Ho	25,160	5%	+ 1%
Out	20,100	41%	- 1%
g Dis	18,700	3%	+ 1%
duq B	18,600	3%	+ 1%
Nucir	14,900	46%	- 1%
total stock sales		1,550,000	
sales year ago		3,673,915	
American Stock Index:			
Low	22.69	Close	N.C.
		22.74	-.06

How Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Close	Net	
100.00	101.00	99.00	100.50	0.50	100.50

[illegible]

855.73	860.53	845.50	851.80	—	3.94
152.82	153.59	150.30	151.97	—	0.89
95.06	95.48	94.26	94.55	—	0.48

259.97	261.35	254.79	258.71	-1.56
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's</b>				
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	113.92	112.06	110.97	-39
Railroads	38.80	38.25	32.52	-21
Utilities	49.73	48.99	49.18	-26
Stocks	761.39	99.74	100.93	-36
<b>NYSE Index</b>				
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Site	53.64	53.47	53.55	-22

.....	39.11	38.89	39.01	- .24
..	32.15	32.04	32.06	- .18
.....	34.98	34.82	34.82	- .14

merle	Penzell	Co	Whig
quinn	Penzell	pt	Whn
quitt	Philas	76t	Zapata
eder DSr	Piedm	70t	Zapata
STWJge	Pittston	Co.	

**Mid-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

	Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
21 .....	203,012	\$23,382	4,364	
20 .....	265,882	306,501	2,085	
17 .....	208,859	278,011	2,647	
16 .....	286,514	393,119	2,321	
15 .....	230,236	288,789	2,469	
14 .....	219,962	243,129	2,323	

These totals are included in the figures.

16	326,514	393,119	2,321
15	230,336	289,799	2,409
14	218,000	242,188	2,377

**gourmets eat up the  
Tribune's food articles.**

These totals are included in the figures.

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## THE PREACHERS

Reviewed by Edward B. Fiske

Mr. Fiske is a writer for The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

**The New York Times**  
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week		Last Week	
<b>FICTION</b>			
1	Breakfast of Champions		
	Venue	1	1
	The Hollow Hills, Stewart		
	Red	2	2
	McCann	3	3
	Harvest Moon, Tryon	4	4
	Facing the Music	5	5
	A Million Dollar Sure	6	6
	Things, Erdman	7	7
	The Odorous Fish	8	8
	Call of the Kimo, Holt	9	9
	The Summer Before the		
	Dave, Lesing		
10	Month of the Lullabian Sea-		
	gull, Bach	10	10
<b>GENERAL</b>			
1	Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolu-		
	tion, Atkins	1	1
2	How to Sell, Schreyer	2	2
3	Sybil, Schreyer	3	3
4	Langling All the		
5	Weight Watchers Program		
6	Cookbook, Nitcher		
7	The Making of the Presi-		
	dent 1974, White		
8	Mariyati, Mallin		
9	How to Make the Xmas		
	Best Friend, Newman &		
	Berowski with Owen		
	... and Xmas, Stein		
10	O.K. - You're O.K.		
	Waris	10	10

# CROSSWORD

-By Will Wren

**ACROSS**

- 

© 1968 Mankin

**ACROSS**

  - 1 May or friend
  - 5 Girardeau
  - 9 Gnawing mammal
  - 13 Gem
  - 15 Bedroom reveille
  - 16 King of Israel
  - 17 Revolve, with "in"
  - 18 Capital
  - 20 Zoo sound
  - 21 African animal
  - 22 Vim
  - 23 Support the god of wine
  - 24 Hebrew letter
  - 26 Electrical unit
  - 27 Man for Diogenes
  - 29 Gunguis
  - 32 Before, in Paris
  - 33 Be silent, in music
  - 36 Time period
  - 38 Parsonage Abbr.
  - 39 Kind of truck
  - 40 Matured
  - 41 Metric measure
  - 42 One's specialty
  - 43 Dridding membranes
  - 44 Davidian
  - 46 Taking it easy
  - 47 Full of suffix
  - 48 Cartoonist: William

**DOWN**

  - 1 Analyze Cupid's words
  - 5 Barbary, for one
  - 17 Large marine fish
  - 28 Swan genus
  - 59 Weeper, in saying
  - 61 1918 hit tune
  - 62 Biblical physician - "in"
  - 63 React
  - 64 Seasons in Quebec
  - 65 Double curve
  - 66 Italian family

**DOWN**

  - 1 Summer home
  - 2 Medicinal plant
  - 3 Criticize the goddess of healing
  - 4 Poetic word
  - 5 House area
  - 6 Frenzied
  - 7 Ill-natured one
  - 8 Take Shakespeare's spirit for a walk
  - 9 Place of revelations
  - 10 Luxurious
  - 11 Babylonian chaos
  - 12 Remains

**\*WE NEVER DID FIND OUT WHAT WAS SNORIN' IN THE BUSHES... THATS WHEN WE CAME HOME.\***

JUMBLE.

—that scrambled word game

## JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**GRAID**      © 1995 The McGraw-Hill Companies

**WECIN**

**KAJECT**

**DEMUGS**

SOUNDS LIKE A  
FUNNY BREAK.

New arrange the circled letters  
to form the surprise answer,  
as suggested by the above cartoon

**Paid-Up SURPRISE Answer Time!**      **A**      **B**      **C**      **D**      **E**      **F**      **G**      **H**      **I**      **J**      **K**      **L**      **M**      **N**      **O**      **P**      **Q**      **R**      **S**      **T**      **U**      **V**      **W**      **X**      **Y**      **Z**

(ANSWER) BARON SQUARE ASPECT PELVIS  
 Yesterday's Answer: Too stupid to have the right answer

## DENNIS THE MENACE



\* WE NEVER *DID* FIND OUT WHAT WAS SNORIN' IN THE BUSHES ... THAT'S WHEN WE CAME HOME."

# JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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(ANSWER) BARON SQUARE ASPECT PELVIS  
 Yesterday's Answer: Too stupid to have the right answer

A cartoon by Davis showing a boy and a girl on a bench. The boy is shouting "RATS!" in a speech bubble. The girl is looking at him with a concerned expression. The signature "Davis" is on the right.

MAYBE IF I THREATENED TO KILL MYSELF...

FORGOT... SHE ALSO SAID YOU COULD GO TAKE A FLYING LEAP.

Coverly

THAT JACK'S GONNA MISS TH' CHRYSANTHEMUM!! HOPE HE DON'T GET FIRED -

© Dave Coverly

HQ

TODAY'S VERSION OF PAUL REVERE

Doug Walker

WELL, JUST LAST MONTH  
THEY SAVED MY BIRTH  
CERTIFICATE FROM THE  
KITCHEN BULLETIN BOARD  
TO THE JUNK DRAWER...

8-23  
ALLEN LAYMAN

WHERE YOU GOING?

WHO KNOWS? MAYBE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC—PARIS—TIMBUKTU.

PARIS? GEE WHIZ! CAN I GO WITH YOU?

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THAT HAPPENS EVERY TIME I GET MY HANDS NEAR MY EYES.



## Each Wins 3

## U.S., Russia Share In Swimming Gold

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—American mastery in the swimming pool suffered a severe jolt at the World Student Games today when the men's freestyle relay team and Olympic gold medalist Sally Carr both were topped by Soviet opposition.

The United States, which won 18 of the 22 swimming titles at the 1970 games, had to share the spoils with the Soviet Union today, each winning three gold medals.

The three victories today gave the United States a total of eight gold medals—second best—while the Soviet Union increased its haul to 54.

Miss Carr, bidding for her second gold of the games after winning the 200-meter breaststroke title yesterday, seemed to have her 100-meter breaststroke specialty wrapped up.

But Lyubov Rusanova challenged in the final meters to take the title by a fingertip in 1 minute 15.54 seconds, beating the games record of 1964 Olympic gold medalist Galina Stepanova, who had to settle for third place today.

The American 4-by-200-meter men's freestyle team also came off second best when it was beaten by the Russians, spearheaded by yesterday's 100-meter champion Vladimir Bure, who set a Soviet record on the first leg of today's relay.

Bure put in a furious burst to pass American Rick Reader—and Alexander Samsonov used the same technique to pass Steve Furniss on the anchor leg and clinch the title for the Soviet Union, which clocked 7:43.26 to slice 10 seconds off the games' record.

Allen Foucher rescued U.S. prestige when he swept to his second butterfly gold of the games. The Southern California student coped with the brief challenge of West German Folkert Meow to win easily in a games' record of 2:15.72.

American spirits rose further when David Johnson proved to be in a class of his own in the 200-meter backstroke, winning in 2:10.5 over teammate Furniss, who clocked 2:13.7. Canada's John Hayes was third.

In the final event, the United States struck gold again when

powerful Sally Tuttle anchored the 4-by-100-meter medley relay squad home first in 4:29.8, ahead of the Russians.

The Russians had earlier monopolized the men's 200-meter breaststroke, in which Nikolai Pankin cut loose on the final lap to beat teammate Igor Chordakov for the gold medal in 2:23.8.

The United States women's basketball team keyed by 10 second-half points from Martha Rapp of Texas, overcame a two-point half-time deficit to defeat Cuba, 59-55, and advance to the finals of the basketball competition at the seventh world university games.

The U.S. women, winning their fifth straight after an opening-round to the Soviet Union, put the Cubans away in the final minute of play when Brenda Moeller of Iowa hit a pair of rebounds.

"I knew we had the ability and stamina to reach the finals even after that discouraging (83-42) loss to the Russians," U.S. coach Jim Upton said afterward.

Miss Rapp, with 16 points led all scorers, while Miss Moeller had 13 and Julieanne Bradinski chipped in with 11.

Soviet athletes took the men's and women's singles tennis titles. Olga Morozova gained the women's crown with a 6-3, 7-5 victory over Japan's Kanako Sawamura. Janet Young of Australia beat American Janice Metcalf, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, for the bronze medal.

In men's play, Temuraz Kekulidze defeated Balazs Taroczy of Hungary, 1-6, 8-3, 6-3, for the gold and Ken Hirai of Japan defeated Thomas Emrich of East Germany, 6-1, 3-6, 9-7, for the bronze.

In fencing, Romania won the women's team foil title, beating the Soviet Union, 9-3, in the final. Poland beat Hungary for the bronze medal.

The Soviet Union defeated the United States, 6-4, in water polo and virtually clinched another gold medal in other games. Hungary and Italy tied, 5-5, and Cuba beat West Germany, 9-4.

The Soviet Union now has eight points in the championship group on four victories. Cuba, in second place with two victories and two ties, has a mathematical chance of beating the Soviets.

## Medal Tally

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	54	28	34
United States	8	7	13
Romania	4	3	5
Poland	4	2	6
France	3	2	1
Britain	2	2	1
Cuba	2	2	1
Italy	2	2	1
Finland	2	1	4
Hungary	1	8	4
East Germany	1	3	7
Canada	1	2	1
Japan	1	1	3
West Germany	1	1	3
Australia	1	1	3
Kenya	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Brazil	1	1	1

(Seven bronze medals in men's high jump.)

## Finneran Takes AAU Dive Title

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Michael Finneran, who performed a "perfect dive" last year in the Olympic trials, won the Amateur Athletic Union national championship yesterday in the 3-meter dive.

The 24-year-old insurance man performed a difficult reverse 1 1/2 somersault layout yesterday to the noisy approval of a crowd which had to be admonished by the judges.

Finneran defeated 12 finalists, finishing with 489.6 points. Richard McAlister of the Air Force Academy was second at 491.85.

The Ohio State graduate, whose perfect dive came in 1972 when all seven judges gave him the top score of 10 points, collected his fourth national title yesterday.

In third place was Tim Moore, who finished with 470.40 points, while Julian Krug was fourth with 464.35.

A heavy schedule—which will feature preliminaries and finals in swimming—is set for today.

## Smith, Riessen Leave Behind Best Tennis in the Davis Cup

TORONTO, Aug. 22 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith and eighth-seeded Marty Riessen, battling emotional and physical letdowns, were beaten last night in the \$100,000 Canadian Open tennis championship.

Both were first-round singles winners after leading the United States to the Davis Cup finals with a victory over Romania in the series that ended Monday at Alamo, Calif.

Smith, generally rated the best player in the world, hewed 7-6, 7-5, to American Eddie Dibbs, while Riessen lost, 6-3, 6-2, to Charlie Pasarell of Puerto Rico.

Erik Van Dillen, Smith's doubles partner, was the only American Davis Cup team member to win. He beat fellow American Harold Solomon, 6-7, 6-2, 6-2.

Smith and Riessen had to make the transition from fast cement to the slower courts here and played after only three hours sleep. On Monday, Riessen had



COURT BATTLE—America's Tom Burleson, 7 feet 4 inches, is on the floor during battle with Cuban basketball team. Mel Weldon, No. 4, reels from punch.

## U.S. and Cuba Fight On Basketball Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Afterward, Coach Badger—with two shoe prints across the front of his white shirt—said, "We knew they were going to start trouble when they were 20 points behind, because they do it every time we play them."

Trainer Woltzen, who was treated for a lump on the back of his head after he regained consciousness, said, "These bastards hit me three times. I put my arm up and then they hit me on the back."

Burleson, the 7-foot-4-inch-all center from North Carolina State, said of the scramble that apparently touched off the battle: "We went down, and then it started. The whole Cuban team started springing. Then they started kicking and punching and they pushed the whole American team into a corner."

During the brawl, one of the Cubans grabbed the time's gear, according to Burleson, and fired it. "When I heard the shot, I was really scared," Burleson said. "I thought anything might happen."

Wally Walker of the University of Virginia received a large cut on his left hand. So did Luis Calderon, a Cuban player.

The brawl was the second incident at the games. Yesterday, Soviet security officials at a basketball game between Israel and Puerto Ricans physically attacked a group of Soviet Jews who had been cheering the Israeli team.

After today's brawl, Marvin Barnes of Providence College appeared to be the only member of the American squad who escaped unscathed. He climbed over a barricade around the court and sat down among the spectators.

About 100 Russians gathered around the U.S. team bus outside the gymnasium after the game and applauded the Americans. Minutes later, the Cubans emerged from the building, some of them still in uniform, and the Russians jeered and whistled.

## Rozelle Is Faced With Deluge Of Alleged NFL Lawbreakers

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—In the Lance Rentzel matter and other cases going back through Joe Namath to Paul Hornung and Alex Karras, Pete Rozelle has established the principle that National Football League players live under a double standard of conduct.

Their lives must be impeccable, within the laws of society and within the even more stringent standards of the NFL. If they are not, they can expect to hear from Rozelle, the commissioner.

It is a concept apparently more and more difficult to live by because more and more NFL players are winding up on police blotters. The latest is Leo Hayden, a regular running back for the St. Louis Cardinals, arrested in Bloomington, Ill., and charged with the rape of a 21-year-old woman there last Sunday night.

Hayden was arrested last month on charges of passing a bad check in St. Louis. Since Rozelle counts not always with court convictions as a basis, Hayden might be termed "2 for 2." Rentzel, on the basis of one possession-of-marijuana conviction and, going back a few years, two indecent exposure, was said to be "3 for 3" after having been suspended by Rozelle last month.

Before the end of this month, court action is expected in Los Angeles on the Rentzel suspension.

climbed the U.S. Cup triumph with a four-set victory over Tomas Ovici and Smith beat Ili Nastase in five sets.

Fourth-ranked Manuel Orantes of Spain was the only other seed to experience difficulty, but he prevailed over American Frank Froehling, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3. Fifth-seeded Nicki Pilić of Yugoslavia trounced Patricio Cornejo of Chile, 6-4, 6-1; sixth-seeded Rod Laver of Australia downed fellow countryman George Masters, 6-3, 6-0, and 10th-seeded John Newcombe of Australia beat Ray Moore of South Africa, 6-2, 6-1.

Gorman also

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Allan Stone of Australia upset second-seeded Tom Gorman of the United States, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2, yesterday in the first round of the \$30,000 Eastern Med-Quik Open grass courts tennis championships, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.

The commissioner's stated policy is to consider each case individually on its merits before making out discipline. But those sympathetic to Rentzel contend that there are mounting instances that there is not only a double standard, but dozens of standards.

## Angry Foster Content to Jab Way Past Fourie

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Aug. 22 (AP).—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster successfully defended his title last night with a unanimous 15-round decision over Pierre Fourie, then claimed he could have knocked out the South African "at just about any time."

"I wanted to go the entire 15 rounds," said the champion, 34, who charged Fourie with making a racial slur before the fight.

"He called me a boy at the weigh-in this morning," Foster said. "I wanted to beat him, not knock him out."

"I didn't hit him with my best punches. I just used my jab."

Hundreds of those jabs, by Foster, who had a big height and reach advantage, snapped Fourie's head repeatedly and bloodied his face.

During a clinch in the middle rounds, Foster, a black, said he whispered to Fourie: "So I'm a boy, huh?"

In the 14th, the champion literally shouted, "I said I was going to beat him, didn't I? I said I was going to beat him."

Foster, following the decision, walked to Foster's corner and spoke briefly to the champion.

"He apologized for calling me that 'boy,'" said Foster. "I accepted his apology."

Fourie's manager, Alan Towell, argued after the fight that Foster meant no racial slur when he told Foster during the weigh-in: "Tonight's the night, boy."

"You Yankees call each other boy all the time," said Towell. "So what's wrong with somebody else doing it?"

Nothing Special

In the dressing room, Fourie was asked about his previously announced "attack plan" and said, "I never got going enough to use it."

Fourie discounted Foster's statement about not trying for a knockout.

"An old man never likes to go 15 rounds," said Fourie, who, at 30, is 4 years younger than Foster. "He likes to put them away if he can."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Baltimore 70 52 574 1 1/2

Detroit 68 57 544 3 1/2

New York 68 50 531 9

Milwaukee 60 52 492 10

Cleveland 47 57 458 21

Western Division

Oakland 72 52 544 —

Kansas City 72 50 567 2

Minnesota 69 47 512 13 1/2

Chicago 59 48 472 14

California 55 48 453 15

Texas 43 58 530 29

(Wednesday's game not included.)

Tuesday's Results

Chicago 4, Cleveland 9.

Baltimore 4, Minnesota 1.

Kansas City 2, New York 1.

Boston 15, Texas 9.

Detroit 6, Oakland 4.

Milwaukee 4, California 2.

Cleveland 1, Chicago 9.

Detroit 4, Oakland, night.

Milwaukee at California, night.

New York at Kansas City, night.

Boston at Texas, night.

Minnesota at Baltimore, night.

"He didn't hurt me. But if you have the reach (Foster had a seven-inch reach advantage) and you know how to use it, then you do have an advantage."

"I wanted to work in close, but he smothered my attack. I

couldn't get inside. I would like a rematch. I don't think it is a disgrace losing to the champ. He's the best light-heavyweight champ of all time."

Fourie became only the second of 11 challengers to go the full

route against the champion, who was defending his title before his hometown audience for the first time. The 11th defense was a division record.

Only Ray Anderson had gone the 15-round route in the first round since the match against Foster since the sheriff's deputy captured the title by knocking out the late Dick Tiger in 1968.

Foster ripped a cut over Fourie's right eye in the first round and bloodied his nose in the second. In the 10th, it was Foster who suffered a slice over his left eye when Fourie came out in a south-paw stance and surprised him.

The fighter from Johannesburg showed his strategy in the first round when he rushed out swinging, trying to get close to Foster. The 6-foot-3 1/2 champion moved back, snapped a jab and began stalking his 5-11 1/2 foe.

Much of the fight followed that strategy.

Referee Jim Cleary scored it 148-120. Judge Willie Barnes of Albuquerque scored it 149-120 and Judge Sydney Beck of South Africa had it 149-130.

Beck gave his countryman the eighth round and called the first and 12th even. Barnes scored the 13th for the South African and the eighth even, while Cleary saw Foster ahead in the 10th and 15th.

The crowd was announced as 10,000 in the New Mexico Arena with a gross gate of \$182,000.

Foster collected \$75,000 and Fourie \$10,000 plus 10 percent of the radio, television and movie money.

Foster won the 50th fight of his career against only six losses, all to heavyweights. Fourie lost for the first time since March, 1969, after winning 31 in a row. The defeat put the challenger's won-lost record at 44-2-1.

COVER UP—Challenger Pierre Fourie keeps his guard high as champion Bob Foster holds his low.

United Press International.

Bahnsen One-Out Short of No-Hitter

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Stan Bahnsen of the Chicago White Sox missed pitching his first no-hitter in the major leagues when Walt Williams singled with two out in the ninth inning last night. The 23-year-old right-hander blanked the Cleveland Indians, 4-0.

Jorge Orta drove in two runs as Bahnsen scored his 16th victory against 14 losses.

Bahnsen, who had pitched a pair of no-batters in the minors in 1966 and 1967, snapped a personal three-game losing streak.

Williams grounded a 2-1 pitch between third and short into left field as the crowd of 13,728 reacted mildly. Bahnsen stood gazing into center field for a few moments and then retired the last batter.

"I wanted to keep the ball low so they'd hit it on the ground," Bahnsen said. "And that's just where Williams hit it. I felt like the bottom fell out of the balloon I was riding in."

It was such an emotional

thing up to that point I would have rather given up the hit in the eighth inning."

Acquired by the White Sox from the Yankees in 1971 for Rich McKinney and a 21-game winner last season, Bahnsen gave up a walk to Dave Duncan with two out in the second and then retired 17 batters in order before walking Duncan again in the eighth.

Orioles 2, Twins 1

At Baltimore, Al Bumbry's ninth-inning sacrifice fly scored Bobby Grich from third as the Orioles extended their winning streak to nine games with a 2-1 victory over Minnesota. Grich led off the inning with a double and moved up on Mark Belanger's single—his third hit. Undeclared Grant Jackson, who relieved Jim Palmer in the eighth, picked up his seventh triumph.

Red Sox 15, Rangers 9

Reggie Smith drove in five runs with two homers (Nos. 10 and 16) and a single and Dwight

Evans hit a two-run homer to ignite a five-run third inning as Boston won in Texas, 15-9. Behind the Red Sox's 19-hit assault, Rogelio Moret scattered 10 hits to record his eighth triumph, although he had to be relieved in the sixth by Craig Skok, who posted his first save.

Brewers 6, Angels 2

Johnny Briggs doubled in two runs and Bobby Mitchell knocked in a pair with a homer to account for a four-run sixth inning as Milwaukee, behind the eight-hit pitching of Jim Colborn, beat the Angels in California, 6-2.

Tigers 6, A's 4

At Oakland, Mickey Stanley hit two triples and a single and drove in two runs and John Hiller pitched five innings of two-hit relief in leading Detroit to a 6-4 victory that broke a nine-game A's winning streak.

Royals 5, Yanks 4

Lou Piniella's third drive in the tie-breaking run in the fifth inning, lifting Kansas City to a 5-4 home victory over the New York Yankees behind the brilliant relief pitching of Joe Horner.

Braves Catch Up With Cards On Slugging of Baker, Aaron

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Dusty Baker drove in four runs and Hank Aaron drove in three last night as the Atlanta Braves overcame an early seven-run deficit to beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 11-7.

Baker had a pair of two-run doubles while Aaron had a two-run single, a score-driving double and another single. He also scored two runs. Aaron, who needs only 10 more homers to equal Babe Ruth's career record of 714, led the game after his sixth-inning double drove in the Braves, 11th run.

St. Louis scored all its runs in the third with pitcher Rick Wise highlighting the inning with a grand-slam homer, his third homer of the year. But the Braves came back with six runs in the bottom of the third on Aaron's two-run single, Baker's two-run double and a two-run homer by Dave Johnson's 33d.

Mike Lum led off the fifth with his 14th homer. Darrell Evans and Aaron followed with singles and Baker followed with his second two-run double to give the Braves a 9-7 lead.

The loss cut the Cardinals' lead in the National League East to 1 1/2 games over Pittsburgh.

## Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 4, Cincinnati 10

Chicago 612 610 112-5 12 1/2

Outlet, Tomlin (7), Borbon (7) and Bench, Jenkins (11-12) and Philadelphia (11-12) and Houston (11-12).

San Francisco 610 500 110-3 9 1/2

Montreal 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

Atlanta 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

San Diego 600 100 111-3 10 1/2

Philadelphia 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

Los Angeles 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

St. Louis 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 610 500 110-3 9 1/2

Cleveland 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

Baltimore 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

Minnesota 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

San Francisco 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

Montreal 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

Atlanta 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

San Diego 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

Philadelphia 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

Los Angeles 600 100 100-1 5 1/2

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